The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,619—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1891.

HUBBUCK'S
TENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.
BUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL.
BUCK'S WHITE LEAD COLOUR and VARNISHES.
BUCK'S PREPARED LIQUID PAINTS.
BUCK'S BRITISH GREEN PAINT.
BUCK'S BINNACLE AND COLZA OILS.
BUCK'S PAINTS, OIL, and VARNISHES properly
cked for exportation.

Beware of counterfeits of Name and Trade Mark.
HOMAS HUBBUCK & SON, LIMITED,
24, Lime Street, London.

BOMBAY BRANCH

McEWAN'S BEER.
As Supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 55 per Hogshead.
Rs. 28 per Kilderkin.
The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.
AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.

SHIPPING.

ENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
PESHAWUR	[illegible]	600	W. A. Wheler	19th Dec.
ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th ,,
ROSETTA	[illegible]	700	C. Gadd	2nd Jany.
THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	9th ,,
CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	16th ,,
PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	23rd ,,
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	30th ,,
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	6th Feb.
THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	13th ,,
RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	20th ,,
ROME	5011	1000	A. B. Daniel	27th ,,
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	5th Mar.
KHEDIVE	3868	600	L. H. Moule	12th ,,
ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th ,,
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th ,,
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd Apr.
CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	9th ,,
ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	16th ,,
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd ,,
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	30th ,,
PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	7th May.
ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	14th ,,

he steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, raltar, Plymouth, and London.
These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers ship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail ute, and Coupons are issued for places in e Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. xpress."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard Mazagon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on e day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only and packages will be received.
The attention of passengers is called to the importance of ving their baggage correctly labelled with port of destition.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	Tuesday, 5 p.m.,
HANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	22nd Mar.
ENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th April.

O COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
KHEDIVE	3868	600	L. H. Moule	31st Dec.
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	14th Jan.
ROHILLA	3387	700	C. S. Tocque	28th ,,
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	11th Feb.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves or China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 8th December 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' Heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Dec. 1891.
S. S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th Jan. 1892.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 12th Jan., 1892.

For Handbooks of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 8, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Jan. '92.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Feb. '92.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	18th Jan. '92.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MELPOMENE	A. Mitis	3,800	550	24th Dec. 91

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, December 1, 1891.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
ARABIA	C. H. Hillcoat	3544	about 19th Dec,
ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3395	,, 5th Jan, '92.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3350	,, 23rd ,,
ROUMANIA	W. S. Young	3387	,, 5th Feb.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles).
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For further particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, December 2nd, 1891.

"THE BOMBAY-LONDON S. S. COMPANY."

Vessels.	Tons.	Will sail on		
"QUEEN OF INDIA"	3591	,,	18th Dec.	Marseilles.
"EMPRESS OF THE EAST"	3200	,,	25th Jan.	do.

These Steamers are fitted throughout with Electric Light and have every Accommodation for First Class Passengers.
For full particulars Apply to

MESSRS. BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.,
Sirdar's Palaces, Bombay.

"MACIVER" LINE.

THE FOLLOWING STEAMERS will sail from Bombay for PLYMOUTH or LIVERPOOL as under unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

Vessels.	Tons.	
NIAGARA*	3100	Early January and late March.
LYCIA*	3139	Middle January and Middle April.
RUTHENIA*†	5400	Early February and late April.
EUROPA	2300	Early February and early May.
ETOLIA*	3139	Late February and late May.
IONIA*†	6330	Early March and early June.

* Carries both Surgeon and Stewardess, and is fitted with Electric light.
† Has a Smoking Room, a Ladies' Saloon, and Upper Deck cabins.
First-class Passenger Accomodation at Reduced Rates. Fares: Rs. 350 to Rs. 450. Passengers landing at Plymouth are given 1st Class Railway Tickets to London at 2nd Class Fares.
For further particulars, Apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, 24th November, 1891.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,122 tons, on 19th December, at 10 a.m.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 23rd December, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,465 tons, on the 20th December, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,114 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 24th December, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 17th December, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured a very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credits and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., KING, BAILLIE & Co.,
CALCUTTA. LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE s. s. "INCHLONGA," is expected to ARRIVE from MOULMEIN, on or about the 16th instant, with a full CARGO of TIMBER in SQUARES and SCANTLINGS, &c., and will DISCHARGE in the stream off Cross Island. CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, pay Freight, and take delivery of their Goods without delay, and unless Boats are sent alongside immediately to take delivery, the Timber will be landed at Gunpowder Bunder at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents for Master and Owners.

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,

By Indian Parcels Post.

Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and Economise all Intermediate Profits.
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials Direct from the Manufacturers,
AT LOOM PRICES!
SAVING 50 PER CENT.
HENRY PEASE AND CO'S SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
(Established 1752,
supply
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents, or Middlemen.
EXQUISITE DRESS.
Latest Fashion at First Cost,
FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
(Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India.
THE LOVELY
DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,

And New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinos and Cashmeres.

All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.

SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.
High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.

DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES.

Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain, and Salt Water, in light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.
ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT on no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully packed for Export.

All Orders are executed the same day as received.

HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington, employing more than 1,000 hands.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Bunder Road.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest, to be ascertained on application.
PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission without Life Certificate.
DRAFTS, CHEQUES and BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for collection.
TELEGRAPHIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.
STOCK, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and INVESTMENTS made.
GOVERNMENT PAPER SHARES and other Securities kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and given at specially favourable rates.
ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.
Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.
HANDBOOKS sent free on Application.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Bunder Road.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street.

WANTED.

WANTED

A Thoroughly Practical MILL ENGINEER to take the representation of the most recent improved Cotton Spinning and Weaving Machinery, consisting of the acknowledged most advantageous system of Ring Spinning of either Cops or on Bobbins, on the best "Flexible Gravity" spindle.
Spinning Preparation Machinery of every description for all kinds of Spinning fine or coarse counts.
Weaving Preparation Machinery acknowledged in the cotton manufacturing districts of England, as well as on the Continent of Europe, to be the best in the market, supplied with Lancaster's patent improvements.
Looms of every description on Lancaster's patent principle, the result of over 50 years' practical experience.
By the aid of our Special Machinery Tools, and the simplicity in the construction generally, we are enabled to compete with keen competition of quality of workmanship as well as prices.
Boilers, engines, Mill Gearing, Shafting, etc., guaranteed on the most advantageous, substantial, and economical principle. We protect our inventions by patents for the purpose only of securing preference and Royalties are not charged upon them.
Plans, Estimates and Illustrated Catalogues supplied on application for new Spinning and Weaving Mills, or otherwise extension of Machinery in existing Mills.

ADDRESS: WM. LANCASTER,
Engineer and Machine-Maker,
Accrington, England.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW SEASON'S DESSERT FRUITS, &c.

TREACHER and Co., Limited, have just received a large variety as follows:—

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Crys Apricots ,, Greengages ,, Oranges (Green & Golden). ,, Pears (Pink & White) ,, Cherries ,, Raspberries ,, Peaches ,, Ginger	per lb.	1 8	1 12
Metz Fruit, ½lb. Boxes	each	1 2	1 4
Assorted Crystallized, 2lb. Boxes	,,	3 4	3 8

BEST FRENCH SWEETS.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Pralines (Rose)	per lb.	2 4	2 8
Do. (Vanilla)	,,	2 4	2 8
Chocolate Creams	,,	2 8	2 12
Do. Crystallized	,,	2 8	2 12
Sugared Almonds	,,	1 8	1 12
Do. (Superior)	,,	2 4	2 8
Liqueurs (Assorted)		2 0	2 4
Silvered Comfits and Almonds		4 0	4 8
Almond Rock		1 0	1 2
Crystallized Mixed Jujubes		2 0	2 4
Chocolate Ginger		2 8	2 12
Chocolatines		2 12	3 0
Chocolate Creams, Cryst., ½lb. tins		1 12	2 0
Do. 1lb. tins		3 8	4 0
Chocolate Almonds, ½lb. tins		1 8	1 12
Do. 1lb. tins		3 0	3 6
Turkish Delight (Prize Medal) (Genuine), per Box		0 12	0 14
Nougat (de Montelimart)		0 8	0 9
Chocolate Lombart—Fine, per box		0 13	0 15
Do. Excellence ,,		1 3	1 5
Fancy Boxes and Hampers of Assorted Sweets, from		Re. 1 to	5 0
Also a large Assortment of Xmas Crackers from		As. 10 to	8 per box

By Tom Smith and other Makers.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHRISTMAS
AND
NEW YEAR GIFTS.
COME AND SEE
The splendid assortment of
JEWELLERY
AND
CURIOS, SUITABLE FOR
CHRISTMAS
AND
NEW YEAR GIFTS.
BEST COLLECTION OF
THE LUCKY MOONSTONE
JEWELLERY, AT CHEAPEST PRICES
OFFERED IN TOWN.
DO NOT FAIL,
Before purchasing your Christmas Presents, to visit the establishment of
A. BHICAJEE & COMPANY,
SIRDAR'S MANSIONS,
APOLLO BUNDER.

COMMODIOUS STEAM LAUNCH
FOR PLEASURE PARTIES
AVAILABLE ON SHORT NOTICE
AT REASONABLE RATES.

TOYS! TOYS!!

JUST UNPACKED a most magnificent Selection of the latest kind of Toys in numerous varieties, moderately priced.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
IMPORTERS OF NOVELTIES,
BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS OR BIRTHDAY GIFTS.
SOLID SILVER CHILD'S MUGS.

THE newest and choicest designs, of various sizes. Plain, Engraved or Chased, in handsome plush Case.

Without or with Knife, Fork, Spoon and Napkin Ring, at specially low prices.

Mugs, only Rs. 40, 44, 50, and 60.
Complete sets, Rs. 50, 68, and 80.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS
BOMBAY AND POONA.

RS. 6 WATCH.
GUARANTEED TWO YEARS.

PRETTY, small, accurate, strong, open-faced, keyless, short winding, nickel silvers, Undaunted watch, with hand setting mechanism, second-hand, enamelled dial, jewelled, and bold figures for Rs. 6 per V. P. P. with an extra glass, spring, box, and two years' guarantee. Easily repairable. Warranted to stand the roughest use. Others sell at double our rates. Have no appearance of cheapness. Mr. S. Gooniah of District Munsiff's Court from Chicacole says:—"A watch maker valued it at Rs. 25." Mr. B. V. Chetty, from Anantapur, says:—"Many were deceived thinking that its price was Rs. 25." Mr. Moung H. Myah, of Marine Workshops from Mandalay says:—"Has never been repaired during the whole period of three and a half years."

FASHIONABLE JEWELLERY.

PRETTY Canadian Gold Chains, Lockets, Pencils, Tooth picks, Complete shirt buttons, Bracelets, Bangles, Earrings, Eardrops (all pair), Scarf pins, Scarf rings, Necklets, Brooches, Hair sprays, Spectacle frames, Cigar holders, Thimbles and Rings, set with scientific Diamonds, Saphires, Rubies, Emeralds, &c., at Rs. 1-8-0 per each V. P. P. Mr. G. Smith, Salt Inspector from Sanikutla, says:—"A German valued the diamond ring at Rs. 50, and ruby at Rs. 30." Nickel Silver timepiece for Rs. 4; guaranteed 3 years.

WESTERN INDIA TRADING Co.,
91, Medows Street, opposite Soundy & Co., Ld., Bombay

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1882	£309,680	0	0
,, 1885	£938,156	6	0
,, 1886	£955,039	0	0
,, 1889	£1,104,173	16	10

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without references to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to	£3,473,114	5	9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£6,161,508	13	11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£2,957,174	12	4	1884	£5,343,407	9	2
1879	£4,260,595	15	1	1889	£6,161,508	13	11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

TREACHER & Co. have the pleasure to announce a reduction in the prices of Wines, Spirits, Stores, etc., etc.

SHERRIES AND PORTS.

SHERRIES.
(GONZALEZ, BYASS & CO.'S)

OUR Sherries are selected and matured on the spot and shipped by the well-known firm of Gonzales, Byass & Co., who have obtained a world-wide reputation for the high character and superior quality of their Wines.

The following have been selected by TREACHER & Co. as especially suited to the taste and requirements of residents in India. The Company's large importations enable them to quote lower prices than customary for such high class Wines.

	Cash. Per Doz. Rs. as.	Credit. Per Doz. Rs. as.
YELLOW SEAL.—A light Spanish Wine of fair quality	15 0	17 0
EXTRA DRY PALE.—A light, natural, unblended Wine	19 0	21 8
PALE DINNER.—An excellent Wine for general use	24 0	27 0
VINO DE PASTO.—A good, genuine, Dinner Wine	27 0	30 0
OLD DRY.—Very Superior, soft and dry	29 0	32 8
GOLDEN.—A rich, nutty flavoured Dessert Wine	31 0	35 0
MANZANILLA.—Very dry and pale	31 0	35 0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO—Very old and choice	40 0	45 0

PORTS.
(SANDEMAN'S.)

TREACHER & Co. have given much attention to the selection of these Wines, which are shipped direct by the celebrated firm of Sandeman and Co., a sufficient indication of their very superior quality. Invalids and others suffering from the exhausting effect of the climate will find in these Wines excellent recuperating properties.

	Cash. Qts. Rs. as.	Cash. Pts. Rs. as.	Credit. Qts. Rs. as.	Credit. Pts. Rs. as.
TAWNY OLD PORT.—This has been specially selected for us by Messrs. Sandeman & Co. to meet a demand for a good After-dinner Wine. It is somewhat dry and tawny with an excellent bouquet and flavour	36 0	20 0	40 0	22 8
SUPERIOR OLD PORT.—This, our well-known "Invalid's Port," so generally prescribed and recommended by the medical profession; it has fine bouquet and character	35 0	19 0	39 0	21 4
FINE OLD PORT.—Of good body and flavour; it is a wholesome, nutritious Wine, thoroughly matured previous to being bottled	28 0	15 0	31 0	16 8
OLD PORT.—A rich and fruity Wine, of moderate price	20 0	...	22 8	...

Our present holdings of both Sherries and Ports are exceptionally good, and will bear favourable comparison with Wines at a much higher price.

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE Co., LD.,
OFFICES:—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

TELEPHONES.—The Company's Telephone instruments, being the Master Patents of Graham Bell, Edison and Gower, are unequalled in every particular. They are of the very best English-make, and are thoroughly reliable, and will give greater satisfaction, and be found more economical than the cheap instruments which are offered for sale elsewhere, and which for practical purposes are useless.

The Company are prepared to undertake the erection of Telephone lines and Telephonic installations for Native States, Corporations, Companies or private individuals. Estimates furnished on application.

ELECTRIC BELLS.—The Company have a large and varied Stock of the best English-made Electric Bells, Indicators, Pushes, etc., with every recent improvement. Installations for Clubs, Hotels, and Private Residences supplied, and erection undertaken, if required, on moderate terms.

The attention of residents in the Mofussil is directed to the advantage of introducing Electric Bells into their Bungalows for readier communication with servants, whose quarters are often at some distance from the Bungalows.

Instructions given for erection and maintenance.

The Company also supply LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, MEDICAL INDUCTION COILS, ELECTRIC MOTORS, ELECTRIC FANS, BATTERIES and ELECTRICAL FITTINGS of all kinds.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, POST FREE, ON APPLICATION.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LD.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS,
IVORY TURNERS,
AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING FOR SALE
A VERY CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS

Specially selected in Europe by our Manager direct from the Manufacturers, such as

Dinner Sets for 12 Persons	from Rs. 40	Table Knives,	per doz. from Rs. 7-8
Breakfast Sets ,,	,, ,, 15	Dessert ,,	,, ,, ,, 6-0
Dessert ,, ,,	,, ,, 18	Plated Dinner Forks and Spoons	,, ,, ,, 9-0
Glassware ,, ,,	,, ,, 45	Do. Dessert ,,	,, ,, ,, 7-0

etc. etc. etc.

SHOW ROOMS:—
18, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

TO-DAY!!! PRESENTS FOR XMAS AND NEW YEAR
ALL NEW!!! USEFUL AND MODERATE IN PRICE
HOAR & CO., { OUTFITTERS, } BOMBAY.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS
PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS, GOLD MOHURS, SIESTAS,
BEACONFIELDS, IMPERIALS, MAYOS,
TORPEDOS, LITTLE RANDOLPHS, SUMATRAS,

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 ins.
Height, including stopper, 11 ins.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.
CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

PUBLIC WASTE!

MANY TRADES have experienced periods of depression due, chiefly, to one common fault—"OVER-PRODUCTION." The Manufacturers, becoming too eager to increase their business, over-do the supply, which, with the usual re-action that sets in after forcing the demand too much with "catch-penny" advertisements, brings about either a "dead-lock" or the depression to which we allude. In this manner, during recent years, the business in

CHEAP WATCHES

Has been carried just a little too far; and now a re-action, or a depression in the trades has begun. Primarily the idea of making the commonest sort of watches was to enable owners of very valuable articles to use them, as make-shifts, for the roughest wear; and for this they are, occasionally, extremely useful. But for constant use—during, say, a couple of year,—they are, nearly all, more or less failures. Apart from the fact that the appearance of the CHEAP WATCH IS NOT A SUCCESS—one glance at a sample that has been in use a short time is sufficient to covince anyone of that—its internal economy is not equal to many months, ordinary "wear and tear." There are, of course, to be found, occasionally, amongst the cheapest watches a few of them that keep time pretty regularly for several years; but these make the exception that proves the general rule to the contrary.

With the demand for watches increasing during the last few years, it was only natural that the makers should meet it with a sufficient supply; but the manufacturers were scarcely justified in sacrificing the durability of nearly every one of the principal parts of their watches in order to bring the selling price down to a minimum. No one, who knows anything about watches and watch-making, can be deceived by wonderful advertisements describing in glowing terms how a "trustworthy," or "reliable" "excellent time-keeper," and so forth, can be bought for a trifling sum; and a moments's thought is sufficient to show the fallacy that lies at the bottom of the cheap watch business. It is understood that all the parts of the cheapest sort of watch are made by machinery. The advertisements say so, superfluously—because a single part of a watch, if made by hand, costs more than the cheap article is worth. Low-priced watches, however, are all imported into India, which means that something has to be paid for their freight. The person who sells them gets a profit out of that transaction; and the money, for which they are sold, covers the cost of advertising. Then a certain "percentage" goes to the manufacturer as his profit; and, when all are paid it must not be expected that the prime cost of "materials and making" can amount to much. Any one can better appreciate the "value" he has received for his money if he tries to re-sell his low-priced watch. Considering the rapidity with which the cheap watches forced their way on the market, it is not surprising that so many were sold. There was no time in which to give them a fair trial. Now, however, the public are beginning to understand how to invest their money, so far, at least, as watches are concerned, and, of course, the "Waste of money" on cheap watches has shown a falling off.

Every person, who wants a serviceable watch (and not a make-shift article), at least expects that it will not only keep time but retain its appearance for a reasonable number of years, under ordinary conditions. MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD., Watch and Clock Manufacturers, have, for more than a quarter of a century, supplied the public in India with an enormous number of watches, all of which were the very best made of their class, and have given their purchasers entire satisfaction. The numerous unsolicited testimonials that have, during this long period, been received, from every part of India, show that even the most captious can find nothing with which to complain about, in either quality or durability. As the most substantial watches for the tropics, those offered by

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA,

Have never been surpassed—at least during the twenty-five years that they have been on trial—and there is every probability that these watches will continue to hold their deservedly premier position.

UNADULTERATED, PURE AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC, AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS.
8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS.
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND LAHORE.

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.
WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

TROPICAL FLANNELS.
SUPERIOR! UNSHRINKABLE!!
WHITE OR NEAT FANCY PATTERNS.

SHIRTS, COLLARS ATTACHED (Silk Bands),
Cash or V. P. P. ....3 for Rs. 20 0
SLEEPING SUITS (with Girdle),
Cash or V. P. P. ....each ,, 13 0
MEASUREMENTS REQUIRED:—COLLAR, CHEST, HEIGHT.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climes from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY
"BAHADUR" CIGARS.
SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSAS	5	,, ,,	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	,, ,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 2	4	,, ,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 3	3¾	,, ,,	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	,, ,,	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	,, ,,	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND SOLE PROPRIETOR.........MR. H. STANLEY.
THIRTY-EIGHTH PERFORMANCE
BY THE STANLEY OPERA COMPANY,
THE MOST SUCCESSFUL OPERA COMPANY
that ever came to Bombay.
TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, DEC. 19.
THE EVER POPULAR COMIC OPERA IN 2 ACTS.
MIKADO.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 21ST,
BOCCACCIO.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22ND,
EAST LYNN.
MISS FANNY STANLEY,
in Her Great Impersonation of
LADY ISABEL
AND
MADAM VINE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23RD,
By Special Request, and
FOR THE LAST TIME,
PAUL JONES.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24TH,
THE 1ST PRODUCTION of our GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME.

DOORS OPEN AT 8-30. OVERTURE AT 9.
ADMISSION:—Orchestra Stalls and Dress Circle, Rs. 4; Second Stalls, Rs. 2; Pit, Re. 1; Back Seats, Annas 8; Private Box to hold 4, Rs. 18.
Box Plan at the GAIETY THEATRE from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
T. EMPSON, Manager.

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS ALLEN REED, Vice President of the National Phonographic Society of London, and Colleague of Mr. Isaac Pitman, Inventor of Phonography, will address a PUBLIC MEETING in the TOWN HALL on MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 8-30 P. M., on the Advantages of Phonography and the feasibility of forming a Branch in Bombay of the National Phonography Society of London. All are welcome. Admission Free.

JUST UNPACKED
THOMAS SMITH'S Celebrated
XMAS CRACKERS!
XMAS CRACKERS!!
From ans. 8 to Rs. 4 each.

MORENAS & Co.,
WINE, SPIRIT AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
AND
ICE CONFECTIONERS.
UP-COUNTRY ORDERS ARE PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

RE WILLIAM LINDSAY HENDERSON, LATE OF KHANGAUM, BERARS, DECEASED.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are requested to send in particulars thereof to the Undersigned, and all Persons indebted to the same Estate are requested to pay the moneys owing by them to the Undersigned.—Dated the 18th day of December, 1891.

CHALK, WALKER AND SMETHAM,
Solicitors for the Administratrix,
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CASTOR OIL.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of CASTOR OIL, required by the Company, for twelve months commencing the first day of February, 1892, estimated at 600 tons.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs.1,000, will be received by the Agent at his office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on Wednesday, 6th January next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Forms of Tender can be obtained and sample seen upon application to the Undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 17 December, 1891.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES OF BOMBAY.
SUIT No. 17042 OF 1890.
HAJEE EBRAHIM HAJEE WYADINA, and CURSONDAS CARAMSEY ....Plaintiffs.
vs.
HURRYDAS COORJEE ....Defendant

WHEREAS in pursuance of a warrant of sale of immoveable property, dated 24th day of November, 1891, the Sheriff has been directed to sell the following property at the instance of plaintiffs abovenamed:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under old Nos. 86 and 86, new No. 742, old Survey No. 1-877, and new Survey No. 8705, with the messuage or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate on the east side of Borah Bazar Street, within the Fort of Bombay, and bounded on or towards the north by the property of Dr. F. DeSousa, on or towards the south by the property of Gangji Lukhmidas, on or towards the east by the property of Kanji Khetsey, and on or towards the west by Bora Bazar Street, aforesaid, which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Hurrydas Coorjee.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under old Nos. 422, 423 and 425, new Nos. 7694 and 7696, old Survey Nos. 67, 68 and 69, and new Survey No. 4852, with the messuage or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate on the east side of Bhundarwada Street, without the Fort of Bombay, and bounded on or towards the north by the property of Mahomed Isoof, on or towards the south by the property of Nathoo Hira Sutar, on or towards the east by a Sweepers' passage, and on or towards the west by Bhundarwada Street, aforesaid, which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Hurrydas Coorjee.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claim on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 15th day of January, 1892, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims, or charges.—Dated this 12th day of December, 1891.

G. H. FARRAN,
Assistant Commissioner.

'XMAS & NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

A most suitable and choice Article for Presents may be selected from the following, Prices being within everybody's reach:—

ELECTRO-PLATED WARES.

		Rs.	a
BISCUIT BOXES	from	20	0
CAKE BASKETS	„	12	0
TOAST RACKS	„	12	8
JAM & JELLY	„	8	0
BUTTER DISHES	„	21	0
MUGS	„	11	8
OIL & VINEGAR FRAMES	„	10	0
CRUET STANDS	„	14	0
TEAPOTS	„	13	8
BON BON BOX	„	21	0
SUGAR, SINGLE, DOUBLE, & TRIPLE...	„	19	8
TEA CADDY, OAK	„	15	0
SARDINE BOX	„	19	8
WINE & SPIRIT LABELS, ASSORTED ...	„	1	0
MOUNTED CORKS	„	0	10
TOASTING FORKS	„	1	0
GRAPE SCISSORS	„	5	8
KNIFE RESTS	„	2	8
CRESS BOAT & STAND	„	30	0
VASES	„	18	0

TABLE GONGS, &c., &c.

LEATHER GOODS.

LADIES' AND GENTS' DRESSING CASES.
From Rs. 16-12.

WRITING DESKS.
From Rs. 12-8.

JEWEL CASES.
From Rs. 12.

LADIES' COMPANION.
From Rs. 6.

DESPATCH BOXES.
From Rs. 33-8.

LADIES' WORK BOXES.
From Rs. 21.

GLOVE AND HANDKERCHIEF BOXES.
From Rs. 10.

PURSES! PURSES!! PURSES!!!
From Rs. 2-8.

PERFUMES.
PERFUME SPRAYS.

Extra Highly Perfumed
ATKINSON'S SOAPS.
&c., &c., &c.

MADON, SONS AND CO.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagement.
Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Single Copy........................Annas. 4.
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MONS. LAMBERT D'ARC'S
MARIONETTES,
PATRONIZED BY
THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY HARRIS,
AT THE
SKATING RINK.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! at 9 P. M.

PART 1.—The Marvellous Fantocinni Interlude.
PART 2.—The Court Minstrels with New Songs and Dances.
INTERVAL OF 10 MINUTES.
PART 3.—The Grand Pantomime "Beauty and the Beast."

TO CONCLUDE WITH
THE HARLEQUINADE.
GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENES.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved	Rs. 2
Second	„ 1
Back	As. 8.

Plan at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

SPECIAL MATINEE ON SATURDAY,
3 P.M.,
When Children are admitted Half-price to all Seats.

THE PERFORMANCE ON TUESDAY NEXT
will be under the patronage of
BRIGADIER GENERAL BUDGEN,
COMMANDING BOMBAY DISTRICT,
AND OFFICERS OF THE GARRISON.
Soldiers in uniform half-price to second and back seats only on this night.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT!
THE ALFRED DRAMATIC COMPANY
will perform
for the FIRST TIME after a period of nearly three years their ever popular Parsee Social Drama,
"HOMLO HAOO"
By Mr. NANABHOY R. RANINA.
"MEHER"....The English Actress in Parsee Garb.

BOMBAY ART UNION.

SANCTIONED by the GOVERNMENT of BOMBAY. For the PURCHASE OF PICTURES at the Exhibition next February.

TICKETS ONE RUPEE EACH.

Obtainable at MESSRS. SOUNDY and Co., Ld., and other leading Establishments.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and MONDAY, the 25th, 26th, and 28th instant, and on THURSDAY the 31st instant and FRIDAY the 1st Proximo, these being Public Holidays under "The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 18th Dec., 1891.

NOW READY.
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual subscription (in advance) ....Rs. 12.
Single copy ....As. 4.
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

COCOANUT OIL.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of COCOANUT OIL, required by the Company for twelve months, commencing the first day of February, 1892, estimated at 550 tons.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form, sealed, superscribed and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, will be received by the Agent at his office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, 6th January next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Forms of Tender can be obtained, and sample seen upon application to the Undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 18th December, 1891.

THE BEST DIARY FOR INDIA.

BETTS' INDIAN DIARY AND TEXT BOOK.

FOOLSCAP size (13 by 8 inches) three days on page, interleaved blotting, contains the following useful matter:—

Wages and Discount Tables, Exchange Calculator (ranging from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 8d.), Ready Reckoner, Income-tax and Comparative Weight, Tables, Postal and Telegraphic Information, Indian Stamp Duties, Shipping Information, Forms of Wills and Powers of Attorney, Clubs, Banks, Hotels, Calendar for 1893 and other useful information.

Price, Re. 1. Post Free, Re. 1-5, Per V. P. Post Re. 1-7.

S. L. NORMAN & CO.,
CHURCHGATE STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that MESSRS. GOPAL PANDURANG JOSHI and RAMCHANDRA PANDURANG JOSHI have CONTRACTED TO SELL to my client the property hereunder described. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of sale, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, inheritance or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office, No. 10, Church Gate Street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, after which time the purchase will be completed without regard to such claims, if any, and such claims if any, shall be considered to be waived, null and void.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground containing by admeasurement 298 square yards, together with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse and premises standing thereon, situate lying and being at Girgaum Back Road outside the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under ward D ward No. 1630 (2) and Street No. 8 A and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the property belonging to Rao Bahadur Wasudow Bapoojee, on or towards the east by the road 15ft. in breadth leading from Girgaum Back Road, to the Bungalow of Anandrao Bhaskerjee, on or towards the south by the property of Dhakji Wishwanath, and on or towards the west by the Oart belonging to Sadanand, and which said land, hereditaments and premises were formerly and at present are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Messrs. Gopal Pandurang Joshi and Ramchandra Pandurang Joshi Together with the appurtenances thereto.
Bombay, 18th December, 1891.

BALKRUSHNA V. N. KIRTIKAR,
For Mr. H. S. Dikshit, Purchaser's Solicitor.

NOTICE is hereby given that HAJEERABAI, widow of HAJI GAZEE AHMED, has CONTRACTED TO SELL to me the Undermentioned Property. Any and all person or persons having any claim in and to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritence, lease or otherwise, is and are hereby required to make the same known in writing to my Solicitors Messrs. Pestonji Rustim and Kola, at their Office, No. 27, Medows Street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of Balu Sarung Street without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifty-two (152) square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the said Balu Sarung Street, on or towards the west by Sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the house of Mahomed Hoosein Vichhi, and on or towards the south by the house of Ebrahimji Adumji, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Street Nos. 100 & 104 and ward No. 125, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Hajeerabai, widow.—Dated this seventeenth day of December, 1891.

મેમણ અબુ મમદ,
i. e. MEMON ABOO MAHOMED,
Purchaser.

"VERY PRETTY INDEED."
Such is the verdict Pronounced by
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN
who Inspected our large and varied selection of
'XMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS!

These Cards are unique in design, tasteful in wording, plain but suggestive, artistically finished, and beautiful without being Gaudy.

IF YOU LOOK AT THEM YOU WILL HAVE THEM!

☞ An Inspection is respectfully solicited.
Prices from annas 2 and upwards.

MADON, SONS AND Co.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, OPPOSITE SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS, FORT, BOMBAY.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. Of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottles. Thousands of Testimonials.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note.

Prices:—"Lochgorm" Rs. 23, "H.B." (Highlander label) Rs. 21; "C.K.B." Rs. 24.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.
AGENTS.—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIALLY IMPORTED
FROM
The Tottenham Lager Beer Brewery
TOTTENHAM CHAMPAGNE PILSENER BEER.
Per Case of 4 Doz. Quarts, Rs. 19.
SOLE AGENTS:—
CROFT, WELLS & Co.,
HENSHAW'S BUILDING,
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Pursuant to Section 42 of Act XXVII. of 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late WILLIAM BABINGTON MELVILLE, Superintendent of Government Telegraph, Ganhati, Assam, who died at Mainpur on the 25th day of March, 1891, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to PRYCE WEEDON, a member of the firm of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co., of Bombay, are requested to send in the same within one month from this date to the said Messrs Grindlay, Groom and Co., Bombay, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay, without delay, the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator, whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

PRYCE WEEDON,
Administrator to Estate.
Bombay, 5th December, 1891.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Elphinstone College Union, Lecture by Mr. H. A. Acworth, on "Marathi Poetry," 5-30 p.m.
Sale of Work, European General Hospital.
Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Opera Company, 9 p.m.
Skating Rink, Mon. D'Arc's Marionettes, 9 p.m.
Children's Entertainment at Grant Buildings Social Club, 9 p.m.

Vessels Arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Nadir (s), from Calcutta; and Gwalior (s), Hongkong.

Vessels Sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Malwa (s), for China, &c.; and Benwell Tower (s), Marseilles.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Hoseinee entered the dock on Thursday.

Victoria Dock.—The s. s. Gwalior entered, and the s. s. Newcomen and Malwa, left the dock yesterday.

Arya Sangit Samaj.—A lecture on the "Sanskrit and Gujarati Poets of Antiqity" will be given by Mr. Maneklal Amrutlal Dave, at the rooms of the Samaj to-morrow, at 8-30 a.m.

Theosophical Lecture.—A meeting of the Theosophical Society will be held at its quarters, in Church Gate Street, to-morrow evening, at 5-30. Subject: "The Rationale of Theosophical Conceptions."

Elphinstone College Union.—The eighth lecture, under the auspices of the Elphinstone College Union, will be delivered by our Municipal Commissioner, Mr. H. A. Acworth, this evening, at 5-30 p.m., in the Hall of the College. Subject: "Marathi Poetry."

Bombay Cycling Club.—The Bombay Cycling Club will meet at the Money School, at half-past six o'clock, on Sunday morning, and proceed for a ride along Queen's Road, Tardeo Road, The Vellard, &c., to Mahim. All members are requested to turn out if possible.

Grant Buildings Social Club.—A dramatic and musical entertainment is to be given by children at the Grant Buildings Social Club to-night, when a children's drama, entitled "Little Prit," will be played, and songs and recitations will be given, the whole terminating with a May Pole Dance.

New Solicitors.—At the High Court, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran, on Thursday last, Messrs. Framji Dorabji Bharucha, Gulabchund Motichand Damania, and Cursetjee Dhunjeebhoy Shroff, who passed the recent examination, were admitted as Solicitors of the Court.

Bombay University Examinations.—We are asked to correct an error, in our Wednesday's issue, in which Mr. Hugh O. F. Sealy was stated to have passed the final examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in the "pass class," whereas he was declared to have passed in the second class.

A Successful Parsee Medical Student.—Dr. Framjee Shapoorjee Gotla, who passed the L.M. and S. Examinations of the Bombay University first in the First Class, in the year 1889, and who went to England to compete for the Indian Medical Service in August last, has successfully passed the final examination for the diplomas of the Licenciate of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh, and Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow.

The Governor's Band.—Herr Zimmer, director of H. E. the Governor's Band, has issued the following:—H. E. the Governor's Band will *not* play at the Esplanade Bandstand on *Saturdays*. The newly-selected day will be notified hereafter.—The G. I. P. Railway Volunteers Band sends us the following:—As the Governor's Band will play at the Esplanade Bandstand on Saturdays, the G. I. P. R. Volunteer Band will not play there till further notice.

Another Death from Hydrophobia.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at Marine Lines, touching the death of a Parsee girl, about nine years old, named Pootlibai, daughter of Mr. Manockji Byramji Pesikaka and cousin of Dr. H. D. Pesikaka. About six weeks ago the deceased was bitten by a dog. She was treated by Dr. Ardeshir Contractor, and seemed to be perfectly out of danger until three days ago, when she became ill and died yesterday afternoon. On the medical evidence the jury returned a verdict of death from hydrophobia.

Music on Bandora Hill.—To-morrow (Sunday) the St. Joseph's Band will play the following programme of music on Bandora Hill, opposite the Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy Sanitarium, at 5-30 p.m.:—

March	Scenes that are Brightest with Maritana Trio	Massey.
Valse	Maid of the Mill	
Quadrille	Pantomime	C. Coote.
Song	What are the Wild Waves saying	John Henkel.
Polka	White Wings	Newstead.
Galop	Schlaraffen	Czibulka.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Youthful Thieves.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, Tookaram Govind and Mahadeo Hurry, two fisher-boys, were charged with stealing a quantity of cocoanuts, valued at Rs. 1-4. Janoo bin Jaza appeared to complain and deposed to being in charge of 40 bags of cocoanuts, at the Carnac Bunder, one of which he found ripped open. The prisoners were arrested on suspicion by the police and they confessed to abstracting the cocoanuts at the Bunder. The Magistrate sentenced them to receive five stripes each.

Municipal Bye-Election.—The Municipal Commissioner has fixed the 24th inst. for ward election of a Councillor to fill a casual vacancy in the Girgaum ward, caused by the resignation of Mr. N. G. Chandawarker. Two candidates have come forward—Dr. Ardasir Dadabhoy Mody, secretary to the Girgaum Ratepayers' Committee, who has been proposed by the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang, C.I.E., and also Mr. Godrezjee D. Pudumjee, and seconded by Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna and Mr. Dinshaw Jeejeebhoy Doctor; the other candidate being Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalwad, who has been proposed by Mr. Daji Abajee Khare and Mr. Maneklal Jehangirshaw Taleyarkhan, and seconded by Mr. Ballajee Pandurang and Dr. Moreshwar Gopal Deshmookh.

Disturbance at Mahim Fair.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, a Mogul, named Sooleman Yoosoof, was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with being drunk and disorderly, at the Mahim Fair, which began on Wednesday last. The accused and the complainant, who is also a shop-keeper, have their shops on opposite sides of the street, and they were on hostile terms with each other. A few days ago the complainant's brother, however, went to the accused's shop for which his brother beat him. The accused while under the influence of liquor met the complainant at the Mahim Fair on Thursday, when he began fighting with the complainant, and beat him severely with a stick. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 20, with the alternative of eight days' imprisonment.

Action for Alimony.—Before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, Framjee Rustomjee Bana appeared to show cause on a summons why he should not support his wife Cooverbai. Mr. Manker represented the accused. The information that the complainant filed stated that they had been married about seventeen years ago, during which time the husband had maltreated and deserted her at times. Framjee was described as a clerk, in the Accountant-General's office, on a salary of Rs. 52 per mensem. About eighteen months ago he forsook the complainant entirely, and but for the support that she received from her parents, she would have been left destitute. Complainant was willing to live with her husband, who, however, refused to maintain her. Mr. Manker raised an objection on the question of the right of the Court's jurisdiction since, as he stated, his client was a resident of Bandora for which he could produce incontestible evidence. As the accused had been previously a clerk under Mr. Cooper, his Worship transferred the case for trial to Mr. Richardson's Court, and adjourned it to the 7th proximo.

The French Military Budget has been voted after two short sittings of the Chamber, the total amount being 644,754,515fr., including a sum of 250,000 frs. for special additional pensions. A discussion was raised upon the question of the *cadres*, and it was pointed out that the time was ill-chosen for reducing them in certain arms and services. M. de Freycinet did not gain, say the justice of the criticism, but said that, if he had not been able yet to revise the law of 1875, it was because he had been occupied with the more urgent business of the new formations, especially those of the second line. He had been working step by step, introducing improvements here and there, and when the period of transition was over, in eight or ten months' time, he would introduce a general Bill embodying the work of several past years.

Though the Wun of Momein in Chinese territory has objected to the establishment of a British outpost on the Nampaung River, east of Bhamo, observes a contemporary, there is no reason to fear a rupture with China on this question of territorial rights on the frontier of Upper Burma. The border line has never been laid down, and the consequence is that there is debateable land a few marches from Bhamo. Fortunately, however, Momein is connected with Pekin by telegraph, and the Viceroy of Yunan will thus be able to obtain distinct orders from his own Government as to the action which he should take. The posts at *Maunang and on the Nampaung* have been really only garrisoned in order to secure the safety of the caravan route between Yunan and Upper Burma, the tribes, on the frontier being in the habit of levying blackmail upon all traders. The Wun of Momein has chosen to consider the presence of these garrisons as a menace to China, though the fact that they are each only 200 strong should show how wrong is this supposition. There are rumours at Bhamo of "Black Flag" gatherings on the Yunan border and of plans to attack the posts mentioned; but it is to be hoped that these reports are groundless. The British Government has certainly no desire to embroil itself with China on the north-east frontier of Upper Burma, where hitherto the relations between the two Powers have been so friendly. The outposts are being reinforced as a precautionary measure, but unless the Viceroy of Yunan is secretly bent upon causing mischief, an amicable settlement should shortly be arrived at. The local tribesmen, savages of the Kachin race, have so far shown no signs of hostility.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine the and Hon. Mr. Justice Telang.)

GOVERNMENT APPEAL IN A MURDER CASE REJECTED.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* SUBEDAR WALAD AHMED SAHEB AND NINE OTHERS.

This was an appeal by the Government of Bombay against an order of acquittal passed in this case, on the 12th March 1891, by Mr. C. G. W. Macpherson, C.I.E., Sessions Judge of Dharwar. Mr. N. G. Chandawarker appeared for the accused, and Mr. Ganesham Nilkant (for the Government Pleader) for the Crown.

It appears that the ten accused were charged with the murder of one Murgiappa bin Chanvirappa, and the story of the prosecution was this. On the 24th September 1890, the father of the deceased was told that his son had been beaten, and soon after he met him, being carried to the chowdi in a dhoti cloth. At the chowdi, a *panchnama* was prepared in regard to his injuries, and thence he was carried to his father's house. The same night, stones were thrown against this house, and the police were sent for. On the morning of the following day, alarmed at threats he had heard in regard to his son, the father conveyed the son from his own house to a house close by, belonging to one Gurubassappa, a relation, as the latter's house was new and strong. Deceased was carried from the one house to the other by his father, as he was unable to walk owing to the injuries; and he was chiefly attended to in the new house by his wife. On the Saturday afternoon, the threats and stone-throwing were renewed, and a body of men, variously estimated at from 30 to 60, marched on the house, some of them armed with axes, crowbars, &c. They broke through the door, and certain of them rushed into the house. They found the deceased with his wife in an inner room, and dragged him out into the inner verandah, where they twisted and battered his limbs and body, while one man cut his forehead with a penknife, and another put some irritating juice into his eyes. He was taken to the dispensary at Haveri on the evening of the 28th September, and told the hospital assistant what had happened to him. He died on the morning of the 3rd October. The case, the Sessions Judge remarked, was an extremely unsatisfactory one. There could be no doubt that the deceased was killed in a very brutal manner, and that one or more persons ought to be hanged or otherwise severely punished for the offence. But he and his father, in order to improve the evidence, and to implicate others, had by altering date, place, &c., left the Court with no reliable evidence before it. The Court, concurring with both assessors, acquitted all the accused and ordered them to be discharged.

On behalf of Government, it was urged that the Sessions Judge wrongly concluded that the story of the assault, on the 27th September, was a fiction, and that the injuries from which the deceased died were inflicted on him on the 24th September. The Sessions Judge held that at first sight there seemed no reason to disbelieve the general story; but without any sufficient grounds, he proceeded to distrust that story, and supposed that the deceased and his father had agreed to shift the date from the 24th to the 27th September. The second assault was amply proved by evidence, oral and documentary. The Sessions Judge had failed to note and give effect to a very important circumstance, namely, the disappearance of all the accused immediately after the assault of the 27th September; and had failed to take into consideration the surrounding circumstances, which made the case for the prosecution a probable and true one.

Mr. Justice Jardin, in delivering the decision of the Court, said:—The case for the prosecution, as sent up by the police and the committing Magistrate, and tried by the Court of Session was that the injuries from which Murgiappa died at the Havari Dispensary, on the 3rd October, 1890, were inflicted by the accused persons on the previous 27th September. We concur generally in the views of the evidence and of the credit due to particular witnesses which are expressed in the judgment of the Court below, and in the recorded opinions of the assessors. The discrepancies in the testimony and in the different statements made by the deceased are important, relating as they do both to the motive for and the manner of the assault. We also notice complete contradictions among themselves of the witnesses for the prosecution as to whether the havildar's musket was taken away by one of the prisoners. There are also indications that the deceased made untrue statements, throwing suspicious on the prisoners, or some of them, regarding a theft of his rings. The evidence of the hospital assistant as recorded in Canarese, and in the English notes of the committing Magistrate, was to the effect that the injuries which he noted on the body of Murgiappa on the 28th September were four or five days old; and this testimony, though altered in the Court of Session, has had its natural effect on the minds of the Sessions Judge and assessors. It was elicited by the Sessions Judge at the close of the hospital assistant's deposition that he had recorded, in the form of a "history of the case," some statements made by Murgiappa on the day of his reaching the dispensary. In this history, however, Murgiappa is made to contradict the witnesses when he states that his father and mother were in Gurbasappa's house at the time of the attack. We do not think the evidence is of such a trustworthy character as should induce us to interfere with the view stated by the Sessions Judge and assessors, or that it can be held beyond reasonable doubt that the accused were guilty of the offence charged. We, therefore, dismiss the appeal of the Government as regards those of the accused who have been served with notice, *viz.*, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 10, the Court being of opinion that the evidence against the prisoners 6, 7, 8, and 9 is substantially similar to that against the other persons on whom the Court has pronounced judgment; and, after hearing Mr. Ghanasham's application on behalf of the Crown to this effect, now dismisses the appeal as regards the said prisoners.

The appeal by Goverment was accordingly rejected.

HIGH COURT—December 19.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons.)

For the Investigation of Pauperism.

41-91—In person—Purshotum Luxmon and another vs C A Turner and others—Chitnis M and M.
93-91—In person—Kanaya Veerupa vs Condiba Bhuvanee Imamdar and another.
94-91—In person—Heerapa Hurry vs Tookaram Sidoo and another.
36-91—In person—Vithuldas Hurridas vs Munbai and another—K J Mantri.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Defended New Long Causes.

325-91—Conroy and B—John Henry Tod and another vs Ebrahim Natthu—Pestonjee, R, and K—Part heard.
327-91—Little, S, F and N—Lukmidass Bhimjee and another vs Vullubdas Gordhundas—Chitnis M and M.
340-91—Bhaishunker and K—Soorabhai Maganbhai vs Manshukram Kahandas—Craigie, L and O.
341-91—K J Mantri—Appajee Gopal Diatay vs Mooljee Rahim and another—In person.
227-91—In person—Jaitha Mooljee vs Dharamsi Ghella and others—In person.
249-91—Wadia and G—Jehanghir Nusserwanjee Mody vs C A Beyts and another—Little, S, F and N.
119-91—Wadia and G—Nanchand Futtechund and another vs Bhuvandas Hemchund—Tyebjee and D.
270-91—In person—Cullianjee Damodhur and others vs Kanialal Wassoodew and others—Wadia and G.
310-91—Conroy and B—J H Tod and another vs Luckmidas Purshotum—E Wilkin.
329-91—Macfarlane E and H—Goculbhoy Dowlutram vs Sewjee Pragjee—Crawford, B and Co.
332-91—Conroy and B—Sewjee Pragjee vs Shunker Ramchunder and another—Balkrishna V and K.
361-91—A F Turner—Kessoomull Parroomull vs Narroomull Tullukchund—T A Bland.
365-91—Bhaishunker and K—Purbhooram Jiwanram vs Hajee Essa Hajee Essak and another—Wadia and G.
391-91—In person—A Pauper—Sakoobai vs Vithabai and another—In person.
393-94—In person—Sewji Hurdas vs Khutizabai and another—In person.
404-91—K S Dikshit—Narrayen Mahadew Aynamon vs Ramrao Anunta and others.
406-91—Khundarao M—Sewlall Bholanath and others vs Francis S Punnett and another—Payne G and S.
412-91—M M Saklatwalla—Manbai vs Liladhur Shamjee and another—Little S F and N.
413-91—Conroy and B—Jaithabhoy Cullianjee and others vs The Imperial Flour Mill—Nanu and H.
415-91—Payne G and S—Ruttonjee Nusserwanjee Bhugeer vs Sorabjee Dossabhoy Framjee—J C Cama.
290-91—Crawford B B and B—Mahomedally Khanbhoy vs Tajbhoy Goolamhoosen and another—Little S F and N.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran.)

To speak to the minutes of the decree.

57-78—Conroy and B—Bai Mamoobai vs Dossa Morarjee and another—Thakurdas D and C and Nanu and H.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

613-90—Conroy and B—Damji Ramjee and others vs Premjee Tricumdas and another—Bhaishunker and K, and W and G.
106-91—Janardhan G—Sitabai Balaram vs Bhimabai and others—Bhaishunker and K.

For further directions on Commissioner's Report.

9-86—Janardhan and A—Viswanath Damodhur vs Mathoorabai and others—Bicknell and M; C W and S B N and K.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and in the matter of the Prince of Wales Trading Co. Ld.—T A Bland for petitioner, Mudonjee Jootha, M N Saklatwala for Company.

Postponed Long Causes.

88-91—Crawford, B and Co—J Christian Bergendahl vs Sha Thakurdas Manordas and another—Bhaishanker and K and Shamrao P.
53-91—Roughton and B—Memon Mahomed Oosman vs Memon Cussumally—M E and H.
376-89—Roughton and B—Koolsumbeebee—vs—Ahmed Mahomed and others—C B and Co—and M E and H.
112-91—Tyebjee and D—Josee Hurry Ruttonsee vs—Tookaram Rowjee and others.—In person—C W and S.
956-91—M D and J—Luckmivahoo vs Runchordas Hurridass—Ardaseer, H and D.

A Palermo correspondent writes that the National Exposition inaugurated there by the King, Queen, and Crown Prince of Italy has attracted to the capital of Sicily an immense concourse of Italians and foreign visitors who probably have never set foot in the island before. This is well, for Sicily deserves to be better known and appreciated. Tenacious of their autonomy until the events of 1848-9 proved that they could not hope for independence or liberty unless they made common cause with the rest of Italy, the Sicilians sacrificed in 1860 to this conviction their local predilections, rose in revolution against the Bourbons, and liberated by their own efforts, aided by Garibaldi and his Thousand, proclaimed Victor Emanuel King of Italy, with Rome for capital. But for the next sixteen years they were treated as a conquered race. In 1876 the liberators of Italy—the Left—came to power, and their attitude towards Sicily was that of Constitutional Ministers, who regarded the whole of continental and insular Italy as their common country with equal rights and equal duties. In consequence the island has made such progress during the last sixteen years as perhaps no other portion of Italy has done in thirty years. Brigandage is a thing of the past. Palermo has become one of the most orderly of cities. "No one," writes a correspondent, "can have witnessed the entry of the Sovereigns when the entire city was confided to the people, when by the express desire of the King no troops were deployed, when the old Garibaldians and the working men's associations were the only body guard, without admitting that such a spontaneous enthusiastic welcome was never before accorded to their present Majesties in Southern Italy."

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Corporation was held on Thursday afternoon, when Mr. George Cotton, the President, occupied the chair. There were also present:—Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsi, Brigade-Surgeon S. O'B. Banks, Messrs. Burjorji Sorabji Shroff, Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Bomonji Pestonji Master, E. B. Carroll, J. P. Cornforth, Cowasji Hormusji, Cowasji Pestonji, Damodar Tapidas, Damodar Thakersi Mulji, Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, J. R. Duxbury, Eknath Raghunath Khote, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, the Hon'ble Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. Grattan Geary, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, Jamshedji Pallonji Kapadia, the Hon'ble Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, K. M. Shroff, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, Messrs. Muncherji C. Murzban, Naoroji Beiramji Suntook, Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathubhoy, Rahimtula Mohamed Sayani, G. W. Roughton, Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Rao Saheb Vasudeo J. Kirtikar, and Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas.

HOSPITAL FOR CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

The President at the opening of the meeting said, that he thought it right to tell the Corporation that he had requested the Commissioner to put before them on Monday next a letter that had been received from Government with reference to the Hospital for Contagious Diseases. It was of such great importance that Government had pointed out that certain things should be done within one month, and if he were not to bring the matter forward immediately it would give the Corporation very little time to consider the question, so the sooner it was before them the better.

THE SCARCITY OF WATER-SUPPLY.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal proceeded with his notice of motion on the scarcity of water-supply. The motion was as follows:—(*a*) That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to furnish the Corporation with information in detail as under as to the total number of houses and buildings ascertained by the new Census of 1891, which receive their water-supply from one or other of the lakes:—1.—Number of houses and buildings having only ground-floor; (2) those having only ground and first floors; (3) those having ground, first, and second floors, and so on up to the sixth floor, and over, if any. (*b*) The total number of floors, such as ground, first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and over, if any, and the proportion of the total quantity of water-supply received by them under each group and collectively. (*c*) The number of people occupying each group of floors. (*d*) Whether the distributing mains at present at work in different districts of the city are all kept charged with the full quantity of water which they are capable of holding. (*e*) Whether, having regard to the fact of the various lakes being full or nearly full, it is possible to place the different districts of the city upon a more copious or abundant supply than has hitherto been the case, and if not, why not? (*f*) Whether the supply of water on the ground-floor in the various districts, but more especially in the Vehar district, may not be so judiciously regulated that each district should have a more copious quantity than is obtainable at present. (*g*) And whether the measures at present in force for the prevention of waste water are effective. (*h*) And generally such other details as may place the Corporation in possession of knowledge as to show how far it is possible to give a more copious supply to the city.

In support of the motion Mr. Javerilal remarked that his principal object was to obtain information from the Commissioner with regard to the present system on which the water-supply of the city was regulated, and, secondly, to see whether any steps might be taken to meet the constant and increasing cry for more water, especially on the part of those rate-payers who resided on upper floors. That the complaint was wide-spread, was shown by the number of petitions presented to the Standing Committee and the Corporation. They would see that the chief burden of the complaint was that the residents on upper floors did not get a sufficient supply of water, and they went so far as to say that sometimes in Bhuleshwar they did not get a drop. Beyond that he had heard people living in the Vehar district did not even get water on the first and second floors. Rate-payers felt that they were not fairly treated in respect of the water-supply. When there was a scarcity in the lakes there was ground for the rate-payers not being supplied with water, but last monsoon was most favourable and the Vehar lake contained something like eleven thousand millions gallons of water, a supply sufficient for two years. They considered that they should now have an adequate supply, especially for domestic purposes. Looking to the amount of money the rate-payers paid, their contention was not altogether unreasonable, and they naturally looked to the head of the Water-Works Department to see that it worked in harmony with their wishes. The reply that Mr. Tomlinson had made was that one chief ground urged in favour of inadequate supply of water, was that the water-connections had become so numerous that it was not possible to raise the water with the low pressure to the high floors, and that unless the department were supplied with more pipes and got Tansa water, the supply must continue in its present state. In reply to that Mr. Javerilal pointed out that there was no doubt a great deal of truth in the contention. He found there had been a great increase in water-connections which consumed three and three-quarter million gallons per day, but the measures that had been adopted to prevent waste of water were successful in saving that amount of water.

Mr. Wacha seconded the motion.

Mr. Duxbury thought that Mr. Javerilal's proposals were in the first place too elaborate to be comprehended, and, secondly, it would be impossible to comply with some of the requests made therein. How was it possible to enumerate the residents of about thirty thousand houses, and also to ascertain the number of people on each of the floors of those houses? It would again not be possible to ascertain the amount of water received by those people "under each group and collectively."

Dr. Viegas, speaking in support of the resolution, observed that the enumeration of the residents living in the various districts could be easily ascertained from the census returns.

The Municipal Commissioner asked if Mr. Javerilal was prepared to add the words "as far as possible" after the word "information" occurring in the first part of his proposal?

Mr. Javerilal: I am quite prepared to add the words.

The Municipal Commissioner, continuing, said that the information required about the people living in the houses could be obtained from the Census papers. But he was afraid that there would be a great difficulty in giving the proportion of the water-supply received by the people.

Mr. Watcha having supported the motion,

Mr. P. M. Mehta observed that the Corporation would be none the wiser by the information given by the Commissioner, which was calculated to tax the time and energy of the Municipal executive to the utmost. Those members who had addressed the Corporation could not definitely state what the nature of the complaint about the water-supply was. Such complaints, as were made in the newspapers about the deficient water-supply, were natural under the present state of things. It must be shown that with the means at their disposal something better could be done. He thought that Mr. Javerilal was premature in asking for information, which might well be asked after the Tansa water had been introduced into the city. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. K. M. Shroff, having spoken in support of Mr. Javerilal's proposal, proceeded to observe that the next Municipal election was drawing nigh, and that the rate-payers would not return them to the Corporation if they did not press the Executive to give them a sufficient supply of water. (Loud laughter and cries of "Hear, hear.")

Mr. Mehta: The cat is out of the bag. (Renewed laughter.)

Mr. Shroff remarked that he was not ashamed to make that confession. He did not think he was doing anything wrong by making such a confession.

Dr. Cowasjee and Mr. Kapadia having supported the motion,

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal, in reply, said that the bidding for the suffrages of the rate-payers did not actuate him to bring forward his proposal.

The motion was then put to the vote and carried by a large majority.

THE SIR DINSHAW PETIT LEPER ASYLUM.

Dr. Blaney presented the report of the Committee appointed to consider and report on the subject of the establishment of the Sir Dinshaw M. Petit Leper Asylum at Matunga. The report was as follows:—

"The Committee appointed by the Resolution of the Corporation, No. 8076, dated 26th October last, beg to report that they concur in the opinion of the Government Committee, that the home, should be built at Matunga, near the present Leper Home, and that it should constitute an extension of it. The Committee are also of opinion, that a very large area of ground surrounding the new site should be secured in order to isolate the asylum as far as possible. 2. The Committee recommend that the Corporation should defer the decision of the question as to what proportion of the cost of equipment and maintenance of the hospital should be borne by them, as the Committee think it is very probable that, if the Corporation are treated liberally by Government in respect of their contribution of police charges, they would feel themselves justified in offering to bear a far higher proportion of the cost than they otherwise would."

Dr. Blaney moved "that the report of the Committee of the Corporation (circulated herewith), appointed on 26th October last, to consider and report on the subject of the establishment of the Sir Dinshaw M. Petit Leper Asylum, at Matunga, be adopted, and that the President be requested to address Government in terms thereof." He said that the outcome of the Committee's work was that they arrived at the conclusion that the most desirable place for the new home was at Matunga. It would then be under the complete control of the Municipality and would be most conducive to the health and happiness of the lepers themselves. The Committee also recommended very *strongly that* the Municipality should purchase a large piece of ground in order to isolate the lepers more thoroughly. With regard to finance he considered that in a matter of that kind it would be very much better if either the Government or the Corporation had full control of the asylum, and the Committee considered that if Government made some concession in the police charges, the Coporation might bear a higher proportion of the cost of the home. He thought the Corporation would agree with him that the Committee had exercised their best discretion in advising the Corporation in the way they had done.

Mr. P. Mehta seconded the motion.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee pointed out that the report was drawn up when they possessed no information about the police charges. They now knew that Government intended to do nothing about the police charges, and he asked if it was right that they should do anything such as the report proposed.

Mr. Kapadia considered it would be a good deal better if the home was on some distant island.

Mr. E. B. Carroll supported the motion as one of the Committee and pointed out that Matunga had advantages over Trombay in so much as that if it had been established at the latter place the asylum might have been allowed to languish. Matunga was easy of access, and they might safely count upon it that the home would receive more support. There was nothing to fear from contagion.

Mr. K. M. Shroff was surprised at the recommendation of the report. If they were anxious that the city should extend northwards they should not build the home at Matunga. In ten years' time they would be called upon to remove the home.

Dr. Viegas considered that the Committee had not done justice to the question, and it was of a most meagre and unsatisfactory character. If the home was established at Matunga it would be calculated to do the greatest possible hurt, and he, therefore, proposed as an amendment that a Committee of the following gentlemen should be appointed to consider the question of the location of the home:—Dr. Banks, Dr. Maconachie, Dr. Cowasjee Pestonjee, Dr. Balchandra, and Dr. Setna.

Mr. Suntook seconded, and proposed that the name of Dr. Viegas be added.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee remarked that Dr. Viegas laboured under an erroneous impression when he said that the Committee had not considered the question of location. At the first meeting of the Committee he (the speaker) was opposed to the Matunga site, and adduced reasons on the same grounds as those that had been advanced at the present meeting. It was decided to visit Matunga, and he was now fully convinced after that visit and careful consideration that the Matunga position was preferable. It was isolated, and the salt-pans were at a great distance from the proposed site. Government experts had also considered the matter and were of the same opinion.

Dr. Cowasjee Pestonjee had no objection to the locality in which the asylum was situated. What he objected to was the permission given to the lepers to visit their friends in the town, and the latter coming to the asylum to see the inmates.

Mr. J. P. Kapadia was in favour of Dr. Viegas's amendment.

Dr. Blaney having replied,

Dr. Viegas's amendment was put to the vote, and lost.

The original proposition was then voted upon, and it was carried by a very large majority.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday next.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

A meeting of the Senate was held in the Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Hall of the University last evening, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Birdwood, Vice Chancellor, presiding.

THE DIPLOMA IN AGRICULTURE.

The first business was the consideration of the course in Veterinary Science for the Diploma in Agriculture drawn up by the late Veterinary Surgeon Steel to supersede the present course.

Father Dreckmann, in the absence of Dr. T. Cooke, proposed that, as recommended by the Syndicate, the following course be adopted and substituted in the place of the entire course laid down under the head "Veterinary" in the curriculum for the Diploma in Agriculture in pages 70, 71, 73, and 74 of the Bombay University Calendar for 1891-92:—

SECOND IN AGRICULTURE—VETERINARY.

Anatomy and Physiology of farm animals—(a) Exterior anatomy of the Horse, Ox (Buffalo), and sheep; names of the different parts of the body as seen in the living animal; differences between the animals above specified. The orifices of the body and their component parts—Action—Conformation and selection for special purposes. (b.)—Interior Anatomy and Physiology. The skeleton; names and recognition of the different bones and joints—distinguishing between those of the horse and ox. (2). The following muscles:—Diaphragm, biceps, serratus, masticatory extensors and flexors of fore and hind limbs. (3) The digestive, urinary and lymphatic apparatus.—Their pebuliarities in the ox as compared with those of the horse: Foods, and feeding for fat, work and speed. (4). The respiratory apparatus. (5). Circulatory apparatus.—The general form and divisions of the heart and its functions. Arteries, the aorta, posterior aorta, and vessels at which the pulse can be taken in horse and ox. The veins at which a horse or ox is ordinarily bled. (6). The Skin.—Hair, horn, hoof—Heat regulation of the body—Sweating. (7). The eye.—Outlines of its anatomy and of the physiology of vision. Enumeration of the special senses. (8). Outlines of the anatomy and physiology of the nervous system. (9). Animal heat and thermometry. (10). Birth, growth, development, decline, death, generation. (c). Practical—Recognition of different organs of the body. Description of individual animals. Use of the clinical thermometer. Taking the pulse. Text Books:—Huxley's Elementary Physiology. (Chaps. I.—VIII and XI). Huxley's Vertebrata (Anatomy of Horse and Ox). Third in Agriculture—Veterinary. I. (a) Hygiene.—House accommodation for animals; situation, construction, ventilation, drainage, and fittings of stables and cow-sheds. Routine management of horses and valuable cattle. Ordinary shoeing of the horse and ox. Special shoeing to prevent vices of action. (b) Obstetrics.—Heredity; effects of breeding in-and-in. Abortion. Ordinary parturition and its management. Primary action in obstructed birth. Castration. Sterility. Essentials for successful coupling. Special care of stallions. Principal diseases of young stock. (c) Medicine and surgery.—Signs of health and detection of ordinary signs of disease. How to make a simple post-mortem examination with an elementary record of results. Nursing. First aid to the wounded; antiseptic treatment; treatment of simple injuries and diseases by methods which cannot possibly do harm and may do much good. Care after physic and blistering; administration of medicines to the horse and ox and how to throw a horse and an ox. Names and detection of the principal external and internal diseases of the horse, ox, and sheep especially:—Spavin, curb, ringbone. splint, galls, cough, hoose, constipation, diarrhœa, indigestion, ophthalmia. Emergent treatment in hoven, colic, chocking, sprain of the back sinews ("break-down"). The principal Epizootics, their nature, diagnosis, causes, prevention and cure:—especially rinderpest glanders, surra, foot and mouth disease, tuberculosis, anthrax. Other contagious diseases, mange, ringworm, foot rot, poisons and poisoning. Text Books:—Mill's and Symond's Materia Medica. Horace Hayes' Veterinary Notes for Horse Owners. Shortt's Indian Cattle. Fleming's Practical Horse-shoeing. II. Practical (1). Recognition of simple drugs. (2). Administration of medicines to the horse and ox. (3). Recognition and explanation of use of simple appliances. (4). Petty surgery, (5). Elementary diagnosis. (6). Distinction of diseased from healthy parts. (7). Detection of lameness. (8). Detection of when a horse needs shoeing or when he is badly shod. (All questions in the practical will be based directly on the theoretical course).

Colonel Merewether seconded the motion which was carried unanimously without any discussion.

THE PUNDIT BHAGVANLAL INDRAJI GOLD MEDAL.

The Honourable Mr. Justice Telang proposed that, as recommended by the Syndicate, the offer of Rs. 6,000 (six thousand) in Bombay Municipal Debentures from the Honorary Secretaries, Bhagvanlal Indraji Memorial Fund, for the foundation of a Pandit Bhagvanlal Indraji Gold Medal and Prize be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate and submitted a number of regulations for awarding the Medal and Prize.

Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee seconded the motion.

Father Dreckmann, in the absence of Principal R. G. Oxenham, proposed the following amendment:—"That the following words be added at the end of the proposition. Note.—The first award of the Pandit Bhagvanlal Indraji Gold Medal and Prize shall be made in November 1892, the subject being notified in December 1891."

Mr. Telang accepted this as a rider, and the proposition was carried.

The proceedings then terminated.

THE FIVE-RUPEE NOTE FORGERIES.

The Bombay Detective Police have at length suceeded in tracking and running down the forger of the five-rupee currency notes, which have been largely circulated amongst merchants and traders in Bombay. This result has been brought about by patience and perseverance on the part of Sirdar Khan Bahadur Mir Abdoolally, head of the Detective Police, who was assisted by Superintendent Brewin and Inspectors Framjee and Morari Rao. It will be remembered that a Mogul named Hajee Mahomed *alias* Hajee Hoosein, an inhabitant of Tabrez in Persia, was arrested on the 8th of October last, at Solapore, by the Police of that district while endeavouring to cash forged notes. The prisoner came to Bombay from Persia about two years ago and took up his residence at Ripon Road. He engaged in petty trade, with the object of making people imagine that he earned his bread by honest means, but in reality he derived his income from the notes forged by him so ingeniously. The accused having come to know that detectives were on his track he left Bombay on the 6th of October with a view to play upon the credulity of ignorant villagers, but there he was arrested by the Solapore police on suspicion while trying to cash the forged notes, which first roused the suspicion of a banker, as all of them were of one number. The accused was sent to Bombay for further enquiry, and the case was placed by Colonel Wilson in the hands of Sirdar Abdoolally, who, assisted by Messrs. Brewin, Morar Rao, and Framjee, made searching enquiries, extending over three days and nights, and ultimately found in the accused's house certain implements used for forging the notes such as a lithographic stone, papers bearing an extra strong water-mark, ink and roller. The papers bore the same water-marks as the forged notes, and this proved that the prisoner was the forger. The accused then made a statement before Sirdar Abdoolally to the effect that he had thrown away twelve notes when he was arrested by the Solapore police, unperceived by them. Sirdar Abdoolally sent a policeman to Solapore and curiously enough he recovered the notes from certain villagers who had found the same on the [illegible]. He also confessed before the Sirdar that he [illegible] bought the papers at Constantinople. Mr. Morari Rao [illegible] went to Solapore to produce the proofs obtained against the accused in Bombay. The accused was committed by Mr. Dodderet to the Sessions and his trial was concluded on Wednesday before Mr. Tagore, the Sessions Judge. He was convicted of dishonestly passing off forged currency notes, knowing the same to have been forged and sentenced to transportation for life.

The circulation of these notes had caused much consternation amongst the mercantile community, and anxiety to Government, and much credit and praise are due to Sirdar Abdoolally and the other officers for tracking the forger, although the man is convicted of a less grave offence, there is little doubt that he is the real forger, as since his arrest the circulation of the notes has been stopped. The prisoner, who is a smart looking man, is only 26 years of age, and knows Russian, French, Turkish, Arabian, besides his mother-tongue, Persian, and a superficial knowledge of English. Now, the public should rest easy about forged notes. The Sessions Judge and the committing Magistrate praised the Bombay Police highly for the ingenious methods to discover the troublesome forger.

PRIZE-GIVING AT THE RAJ-KUMAR COLLEGE.

H. E. Sir George Greaves, K. C. B., K. C. M. G., who happened to be at Rajkot on the annual Tour of Inspection, gave away prizes at the Raj Kumar College on Monday evening. The resident European ladies and gentlemen of the station, together with the *elite*, of the native community, attended. At 6-30 arrived His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by the Staff and was conducted to his seat by the Principal, who, as soon as all had resumed their seats. thus addressed the company:—

Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen. The day after to-morrow our college will have attained its majority. It was opened on the 16th of December 1870. And every year we have had a speech-day. After so many speech-days you will not be surprised if I have nothing new to say on this occasion. I think, Sir, too, you know very well what have been the chief aims of this institution. You know we have aimed at such a system as may develop together with scholarship, some practical capacity for human affairs, and goodness of heart as well as of head. Lord Lansdowne, when speaking the other day in the Canadian College at Indore, remarked that an education of this kind—one which takes note of the moral and physical as well as the mental side of our nature—would seem to be especially needed in India; and, if suited to the requirements of India in general, I think we may add more especially suited to the ruling classes of this land. The ideal *mens sana in corpore sano* is needed, if anywhere, in Rajwara. That, Sir, in brief, has been the aim which from the first we have set before us. And I think you will sympathise with it. The pursuit of such an aim cannot be easy, but it possesses a humanising interest which I can feel but cannot describe. If it has been attended with difficulties, it has been attended with many encouragements. I think you will sympathise with these also. The year which has past since our last prize-day has been a quiet and uneventful one. It has had little history beyond the even monotony of our school-life routine. Mr. Giles, who examined our classes in September, considered them satisfactory, and especially commeded the two in our first class, Shivsinghji of Mundetti and Giga Wala of Bagasra. To his commendation I would add my own. Shivsinghji, who stands first in the first class, wins both the Idar and Gondal prizes. He has done well in every respect, and his behaviour as head of the College has won for him the regard of us all. Whether he leaves us now or not, we hope he will continue his studies, and qualify himself for honourable service under His Highness the Maharaja of Idar. Giga Wala in scholastic attainments is nearly equal to Shivsinghji, so nearly equal that Mr. Giles remarked that he could not separate them. Shivsinghji, however, by the whole year's marks, obtains the first place, and so wins the first prizes. But Giga Wala wins the Fergusson medal. We are sorry he is not here to receive it from your Excellency's hands to-day. He is travelling at present in northern India with his College companion the Thakor of Lathi, and such a tour will no doubt in both cases be a fitting completion to their College careers. In the second class Lakhubha stands first and Bawa Wala second, and both are deserving of commendation. In the third class, the first three are so closely matched—Dansinghji, Sursingji and the Raja of Mansa—that I wish that each one of them might have a prize. But, as a rule, we think it best to restrict the class prizes to one in each class. This whole third class has done well in study as well as in other respects, and Narsisinghji, who is our best rider, obtains the 1st athletic prize. The 2nd athletic prize has been awarded to Bhaya Wala of Sanala. The fourth, fifth and sixth class prizes have been won by Raning Wala, Jaswatsinghji and Bhaya Wala respectively. The selection of the winner of the Good Conduct prize has been left to the boys themselves, and they have elected by a large majority Jorawarsinghji Harisinghji of Bhavnagar, who is the youngest boy in the College, and yet has made a close competition with Jaswatsingji for the fifth class prize. Amersinghji, also of Wankaner, and Bhaya Wala of Sanala, have been honourably distinguished by the votes of their school-fellows. We are sorry that, Rajkot being so empty at this the travelling season of the year, the attendance of visitors on this occasion is rather smaller than usual. But we do not forget our absent friends, and we are sure they do not forget us. We have received in this past year two signal instances of their kind remembrance. One instance is the spacious pavilion which His Highness the Maharaja of Bhownagar, the ever-generous friend of this College, has recently erected on our cricket ground. He could not have given us a more useful gift. I may add that this is only one of many benefactions he has made to this College. A few years ago he gave us the South Wing, or nearly one-third of our whole buildings. He has given us also the Fergusson medal. So this College may indeed, well say of him that "in bestowing he was most princely." Another instance of a friend's kindness is to be seen in the beautiful pictures of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught which hang on the wall before us. They have been generously presented to the College by Kumar Samatsinghji of Palitana, in remembrance of the visit which Their Royal Highnesses so kindly paid us two years ago. The artist is Mr. Brooks of St. John's Wood, and I think we shall all agree that he has performed his difficult task very well: for the pictures seem to us faithful as likenesses, and excellent as works of art. We are only sorry that here in Rajkot so few connoisseurs are able to see them. I may mention yet another memorial, which is now under contemplation, and which is of a more private character. A few of the ex-students of this College have lately expressed a desire to establish a good conduct medal in memory of two of their school-fellows who have passed away. It will be called the Dajiraj-Amrawala medal; and these names will speak for themselves. Such a proof of the friendships formed in this College and the spirit which links us all together, is to me very gratifying. I believe there has been engendered in this College a real feeling of *esprit de corps*, which is worth to it as much as anything else. *It* is not meet that I should say much in praise of my pupils in their presence: but I hope I may be permitted to-day—as I may not, for some time, have another opportunity—to express my warm appreciation of the gentleness, docility and honourable feeling which have characterized the Kumars of this College ever since I have known them. No one, I think, can ever have had better behaved or more interesting pupils.

As the evening is now advanced, and we have to listen to the recitations, I must not prolong these preliminary remarks, except to tender to your Excellency our grateful thanks for the honour you have done us in so kindly presiding on this occasion.

After the conclusion of the speech a splendid programme of recitations was gone through. So remarkably well did the students acquit themselves as to elicit much applause from His Excellency each time. They appeared to be quite at home, and the grace and the fluency of their delivery were all that could be desired. After the recitations were over His Excellency awarded the prizes to the undermentioned Kumars as their names were called out by the Principal.

1st Class.

Kumar Shivsingji of Mundetti—Gonda Prize. Idar Prize.

Kumar Giga Wala of Bagasra—Fergusson Medal.

2nd Class.

Kumar Lakhubha of Jamnagar—2nd Class Prize.

3rd Class.

Kumar Dansingji of Lakhanka—3rd Class Prize.

Kumar Narsisinghji of Rajpipla—1st Gymnastic Prize.

4th Class.

Kumar Raning Wala of Mendarda—4th Class Prize.

5th Class.

Kumar Jaswatsinghji of Wadhwan—5th Class Prize.

Kumar Jorawarsinghji of Bhownagar—Good Conduct Prize.

6th Class.

Kumar Bhaya Wala of Sanala—6th Class Prize, 2nd, Gymnastic Prize.

The books were specially bound in England in rich Morocco leather with the College Arms engraved in gold. After giving away the prizes and complimenting each student on his success his Excellency addressed the assembly in a speech which we have already reported.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

Genl H Pottinger, Poona
* Mr H F Evans, CS, Gorakpur
* Mr L Paul, Hyderabad
Revd G Taylor, Surat
Revd J Blair, Surat
* Captn and Mrs Chamier, Karachi
* Captn and Mrs Fitz-Henry, Karachi
Mr R Whitley, Hubli
Mr R W Boyd, London
Mr G Taylor, do
Mr G Blair, do
* Mr L Evans, CS, do
* Miss Y Danburn, do
Mr C Rata, do
* Mr R H Wilson, Broach
Revd Dr F Johnson, USA
Miss Johnson, USA
* Vetny Captn and Mrs Bostock A V D, Karachi
Revd A Gladfelder, Genoa
Revd Ph Steir, do
Revd O Singer, do
Revd W Yung, do
Revd A Kessler, do
Revd T Boas, do
Mrs L Benner, do
* Lieut C Hodgins, R A, Khirkee
* Captn de Jersey, R A, Kirkee
Mr and Mrs F H Nissen, Baroda
Mr J T Martin, Calcutta
* Mr G S Bruce, (S I Ry), Lahore.
Mr W A O Swald, Madras
Mr and Mrs E Q Walker, Poona.
* Mr C Rochfort Davies, Mhow
Mr E Sturmer, Calcutta
Mr C Jamieson, Madras
Captn and Mrs G Thunder, Bombay
Mr and Mrs F Lamb, IM, Bombay
Mr T A Walker, Bombay
Mr M Strahl, do
Mr and Mrs J Roscher, do
Dr and Mrs C Pope, America
Mr C Nordlinger, Bombay
Captn L Gordon, do
Mr G W Terry, do
Miss E Pickard, do
Mr F F Pickard, IM, do
* Mr M C Murdoch, R N, Bombay
Mr R Zimmermann, Bombay
Mr A Francke, Bombay
* Mr W F Hamilton, do
Mr J Anderson, do
Col F Nissen, do
Mr J M Heyn, do
Captn Richardson, do
Mr P L Gueydon, do
Mr A Wilkins, do
Mr G Jida, do
Mr Hayashi, do
Mr W Morgan, do
Mr R E Booth, do
Mr J J Gazdar, BL, do
Lieut T Moss, do
Mr J H Robinson, do
Mr E O Goll, do
Mr H Allbon, Ratnagiri

Residents left during the week Mark (*)

A Parisian named Chevallier, sold his wife lately for £20 to a man in whose *café* concert Mme. Chevallier was acting as a general superintendent. Payment was made by means of a bill, which was not met when due, whereupon there was a lawsuit. The judges of the [illegible] decided that the instrument was [illegible] void, as it had been drawn for an illegal and improper purpose. M. Chevallier was therefore nonsuited, and will now, says the *Daily Telegraph* correspondent, have to claim his wife from the person to whom he wanted to convey her for a consideration.

DIVINE SERVICES.

St. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

Fourth Sunday in Advent.—December 20.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—(Choral)—Cruickshank in E flat.—Hymns 50, 260 and 175.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 430, 51 and 436.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Garrett in F.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 4-45 p.m.
Tuesday and Thursday.—Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

St. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

(Afghan Memorial Church.)

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Choral Matins and Sermon, (Parade Service).—Hymns 48, 50 and 225.
6 p.m.—Choral Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 53, 201 and 49.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.

11 a.m.—Morning Service.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Class.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.—Hymns 3, 117 and 46.
Balm 98, Chant 244.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

(Near School of Art.)

7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.
Hymns 354, 47 and 317.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 268, 48 and 28.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.

(Colaba Causeway.)

11 a.m.—Revd. J. Scott.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Revd. J. Scott.

(Byculla, Victoria Gardens.)

9 a.m.—Mr. A. E. Knott.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Mr. A. E. Knott.
10-15 a.m.—Mr. C. Pemberton—Marathi.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 54, 293 and 250.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion.—Hymns 66, 71 and 16.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 49, 202 and 259.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 290, 23 and 274.

St. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
5 p.m.—Sunday School
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

St. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Matins.
7 a.m.—Holy Communion—(Choral); Sermon by Rev. Brother Beale.
10 a.m.—Catechism (Choral); by Revd. Father Gardiner.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral); Sermon by Rev. C. S. Rivington of Karli.
Daily 6-30 and 7 a.m., and 8 p.m.
Alms for general expenses.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Hy. 8, 1st tune; 246 1st tune.
Anthem—"O taste and See."
Hy. 247, 2nd tune.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the steamer "Badsworth," in the Victoria Dock, on Sunday morning, at Eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, seamen and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—December 17.

Heyman, Captain, Bo, Marine Batt, off leave.

December 18.

Merriman, Col, Bo, R E, on duty, from Poona.
Cowley, Capt, Beng, 43rd Goorkha Rifles, on leave, from Manipur.
Dunsterville, Capt, Beng, 1st E Surrey Regt, on leave, from Dum Dum.
Harvest, Capt, Bo, Middlesex Regt, on duty, from Mhow.
Grover, Lieut, Ms, R A, on leave, from Belgaum.

DEPARTURES.—December 12.

Weekes, Capt, Bo, R A, on leave, to Kurrachee.

December 15.

Dunsterville, Lieut, Beng, 20th Punjab Infy, off leave, to Mean Meer.

December 18.

King, Major, Ms, 21st Hussars, on leave, to England.
Spring, Col, Bo, R A, on duty, to Poona.
Watson, Capt, Beng, 2nd Manchester Regt, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 19th December, 1891.

1. To-day both Companies will parade at the Apollo Bunder at 4-15 p m. and proceed to Pilot Bunder, Colaba; No. 1 Company to continue the annual course of Gun Target Practice; and No. 2 Company for instructions in range finding and the general duties in connection with the forthcoming annual course of the Company. Dress—Drill order.

2. Leave of absence for one month, from the 18th Inst, is granted to Gunner T. H. Nash.

3. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from the 18th Inst. and posted to No. 4 Sub-Division of No. 1 Company:—254 Gunner H. J. Thomas.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. S. SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 19th December, 1891.

1. The Regiment will parade to-day, the 19th instant, at 4-45 p.m., at the Cruickshank Road, end of the Parade Ground. Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road and Girgaum at 3-45, p.m., and those met on the way will have their fares paid; members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors and producing their Tram Tickets.

The Attack Formation will be practised under the Commanding Officer.

All Volunteers who can do so are requested to attend this, the last Saturday parade of the year.

Cadets will be conveyed in special Tram Car to-day, the 19th Instant, as follows:—Byculla and Byculla Scottish Schools:—One double car to leave Victoria Gardens at 3-45 p.m.

2. The Regiment will take part in a Brigade Field Day on the 31st instant. Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Officers will wear white (Jacket and Trousers) shoulder belts, swords, etc. (no gloves).

3. Lce-Sergt. A. Hallums, "G" Company, reverts to the ranks at his own request.

4. The following promotions will take effect in "G" Company from this date:—Corpl. J. Powell to be Lce-Sergt. vice A. Hallums, reverted; Lce-Corpl. J. Ringrow to be Corpl. vice Powell, promoted; Vol. M. Ward to be Lce-Corporal, vice Ringrow, promoted.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The Squadron will parade in rear of the Marine Lines on Tuesday next, the 22nd instant, at 7 a. m. Carbines to be worn.

2. Mr. W. L. Ingham having rejoined is taken on the strength from the 18th inst. and posted to "A" Troop.

3. Mr. G. L. Stacey having joined is taken on the strength from the 18th inst. and posted to "B" Troop.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjt. B. V. R.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 17th December, 1891.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. .... 29·926
Temperature of the Air .... 77·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer .... 68·3
Dew Point .... 64·0
Relative humidity of Air .... ·650
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) .... 0·0
Maximum temperature of air read (at 8 a.m. next day .... 85·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) .... 67·0
General Directions of Wind * ......NNE, E, ENE, E, WNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* 209
* From midnight to midnight.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills up to 15th December, 1891:—

Amount to be remitted during 1891-92 ......£16,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1891 to 12th December 1891 ....£11,297,500
Balance to be remitted from 13th December 1891 to 31st March 1892 .... £4,702,500

Mrs. Fanny Dent, wife of a gentleman employed in the Lambton collieries, kindly allows us to publish the following facts of her interesing case and wonderful recovery, which we gather from her correspondence, and which we shall be glad to allow anyone to peruse who wishes to do so. Mrs. Dent has been in a state of extreme debility for twelve years, frequently quite unable to do any work, the lightest kind causing great fatigue, with severe pains in the limbs, back, and left side. So severe was the pain that she would have to sit or lie down frequently. Walking exercise was very trying and she could only walk very slowly. She had long seen Clements Tonic advertised, but, like many more people, her husband was prejudiced against "patent medicines," but (now we use her own words) "I knew some one who had tried Clements Tonic and I decided to get a bottles on the quiet and say nothing about it if it did me no good. The effect I thought something wonderful. I felt better after the first dose, and by the time I had taken half a bottle I was a different woman. My husband, friends and neighbours soon noticed the change in me, and they could not make it out. I had to tell the truth that it was Clements Tonic that was making me strong. I could not keep the secret, I was only to glad to give the credit to Clements Tonic. After finishing the bottle, work was no trouble to me, but rather a pleasure, and after doing a heavy day's washing I could go for a walk instead of having to go to bed, as always happened before taking Clements Tonic. One of my neighbours said to me last week—'Why, Mrs. Dent, you are doing wonders this week, how is it you are so strong now?' She knew I had done more that week than I had been able to do in 13 years before (she had known me this time, for I am an old resident of this locality, having lived here for 15 years.) I replied: 'Yes, I feel a wonder to myself, so I'll tell you the secret; I have been taking Clements Tonic, and I cannot tell you the benefit I have derived from it. You know what my sufferings have been, and now I have a genuine taste of good health.'" Mrs. Dent wrote us these particulars of her remarkable cure in March. She wisely, however, decided to continue the medicine to "clinch the cure" as it were. Some time afterwards she wrote as follows:—"Waratah Commonage, N.S.W.,—Dear sir,—*It is with great* pleasure that I pen these few lines. I have been, as you know, a great sufferer from weakness and debility for years. I was under several doctors, but they never did any good. I despaired of ever being better, but as I stated in my last letter I saw Clements Tonic advertised. I tried a bottle and its effect was something wonderful. I felt better almost immediately, and was a new woman after finishing the first bottle. Before taking Clements Tonic it was a great trouble even to do a little housework, but afterwards my work was a pleasure, and my friends and neighbours were surprised at the change in me. I cannot say too much in praise of [illegible] and can only gratefully describe my case and strongly advise all who suffer from weakness, backache, pain in the side, ringing noises in the [illegible] shortness of breath to take Clements Tonic [illegible] will do them as much good as it has [illegible] yours gratefully, Fanny Dent."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Schooner Secundersa, 98 tons, Nacoda, cleared yesterday for Damaun, with a general cargo.

The British s s Benwell Tower, 2,072 tons, Captain H Purse, cleared yesterday for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

The Asiatic S N Co's s s Nadir, 2,041 tons, Captain W Mason, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo, Mr J Christie as a cabin and three deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 598 tons, Captain J C Tice, will sail to-day for Karachee via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Sir Charles Pritchard, Revd A Passhappe, one native officer, Miss Johnstone, one woman and three children, and 65 deck.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Hoseinee, 993 tons, Captain T Hughes, arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo 445 cases opium, 188 horses, and the following passengers—Mrs Pennee, Miss Foard, Revd Mr T C Owen, Mr A R Owen, Mr G Agenor, and 124 deck.

The following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer R Rubattino, Captain G Merello, sailing on the 20th Intant at 10 o'clock:—For Genoa—Mr and Mrs Thibaut and 3 children, Mr E F Barker, Mr Louis Staugen, Mr Zeltner, Mr Schultz, Mr Ehrle, Captain Young, Mr and Mrs C Aragad, Mr Quimaraes, Mr and Mrs Lacerda and 2 children, Mr and Mrs Stemme, two Misses Scharman, Mr Offerman, Countess Rechteren, Mr Rasche and Mr Sharman. For Aden—8 neck passengers.

EXTRA STEAMER FROM CHINA.

The P and O Co's s s Gwalior, 1,602 tons, Captain J F Jephson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong via Singapore and Penang, with a general cargo and 13 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—December 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. B. Tower	2072	Purse	B	F Muir & Co
" Naseri	850	McAdam	C	B & P S N Co
" Hoseeni	994	Hughes	D	B & P S N Co
" Ehrenfels	1522	Kayser	K	Glade & Co
" Siam	..	..	M	P & O S N Co
" Cy. of Perth	2925	Kinlock	N	Sir C Forbes & Co
" Ibo	1112	Costa	30 tons crane	V Ebrahim & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Ponani and Kaveri ....Shepherd & Co

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 14·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Arabia	2314	Hillcoat	2	W & A Graham & Co
" R. Rubattino	3044	Merello	3	F Bozzoni
" Malwa	1691	Preston	4	P & O Co
" Badsworth	1273	Fargher	6	W & A Graham & Co
" Melpomene	1848	Mitis	8	J Janni
" Oriental	934	Forbes	10	M Mackenzie & Co
" Newcomen	1372	Hanson	(100 tons crane)	K Nixon & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

H M S Schwalbe .... 670 .. Oelrichs .... German man-of-war

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	Nadir (s)	Mason	Calcutta, Nov. 29.
	Gwalior (s)	Jephson	Hongkong, Nov. 28.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Malwa (s)	Preston	China, &c.
	Benwell Tower (s).	Purse	Marseilles.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Karagola, Tice, for K. coast and Kurrachee.
Schooner Secundersa, Nacoda, for Damaun.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Nizam, for China, &c.
" Goalpara, for Coast and Calcutta.
" Kilwa, for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.
14 Port Fary s ....Starkey......Singapore, Dec. 6.
Umballa s ....Thurston ......Bombay, Dec. 1.
Colaba s ....Alexander ......Rangoon, Dec. 14.

DEPARTURES.

December 14.—Steamers Lincolnshire and Wilfort, and a steamer (numbers undistinguishable), and a ship (numbers undistinguishable.)

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.
16 Huzara s .... Bombay.
Putiala s .... Negapatam.
Landaura s .... Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

Dec.
15 Clan Grant s .... London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—December 18.

From Liverpool.

Arabia s—6 cases silvered plate glass, A Noorbhoy.
Werneth Hall s—2 hogsheads portwine, Maneckjee Pestonjee.

From Glasgow.

Arabia s—86 packages writing papers, S A S D[illegible]; cases confectionery, Owen and Okell; 25 cases [illegible] William Bell and Co.
Newcomen s—150 cases ale, F Fischer and Co.
City of Perth s—165 cases whisky, Dajeebhoy [illegible]; 50 cases whisky, Eduljee Bazonjee; 101 cases [illegible] Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee
Clan Drummond s—2 cases whisky, Eduljee Bazonjee.

From London.

Malwa s—5 cases printed books, Sodder and Co; [illegible] cases photo plates, E D Karanjia; 11 cases printed books, &c, A N Atmaram Sagoon; 6 cases provisions, books, &c., A N and C S Co-operative Society; 10 cases medicine, Heerjee Mooljee and Co; 6 cases printed books, &c, Thacker and Co; 34 cases provisions and 5 cases medicine, Treacher and Co; 9 cases cheese and oilmenstores, Dinshaw Furdoonjee; 150 cases beer, W Murray and Co.
Mirzapore s—8 cases bacon and ham, &c, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Ebro s—72 cases portwine, Phipson and Co.
Thames s—10 cases ham, Eduljee Bazonjee; 2 bottles quicksilver, Ruttonjee Jewraj; 3 cases medicine, J Jewraj and Co.
Oceana s—8 cases provisions, &c, Sodder and Co.
Rosetta s—10 cases brandy, Jeejibhoy Jehangeer and Co.

From Bordeaux.

Canton s—20 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee.
Rydal Hall s—50 cases brandy, D Dadabhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—December 18.

For Liverpool.

Arabia s—30 bales wool, D Nagjee; 100 tons linseed oilcake, Thos H Moore and Co; 40 bales wool, Kecka Khoosall.
City Perth s—56 cwts coir yarn, T Lowjee; 1 bale cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.

For London.

Peshawur s—18 bales skins, M Shapoorjee and Co; 3 cases nutmeg, L Soorjee; 2 boxes sovereigns (£14,500), The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Corporation; 10½ cwts ivory, E Passia and Co.

For Hull.

Sullamut s—16,758 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co; 7,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co; 6,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

For Genoa.

R Rubattino s—3,000 cwts wheat, Beyts Craig and Co.

For Naples.

R Rubattino s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum Hythell and Co.

For Dunkirk.

Badsworth s—2,001 cwts linseed, Khimjee Luckmidas and Co.

For Marseilles.

Arabia s—1,300 cwts mowra seed, Ralli Brothers.
Benwell Tower s—1,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co.

For Venice.

Peshawar—24 boxes indigo samples, Erusthausen and Co; 34 boxes indigo samples, Volkart Brothers.

For Hongkong.

Melpomene s—45 cwts olibanum, 26 cwts gum and 31¼ cwts cloves, M M Essabhoy; 35½ cwts bysabole, D Rowjee; 98½ cwts cloves, T Gothoo; 100 bales twist, Sassoon J D David and Co; 112 cwts ooplate, Quan Lun Kaoo.
Nizam s—927 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 216 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

For Shanghai.

Nizam s—115 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

For Kobe.

Melpomene s—150 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

CALENDAR.—Dec. 1891.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter ....December 23rd, 10h. 29·8m. a.m.
New Moon .... " 31st, 8h. 11·3m. a.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun-rise. H. M.	Sun-set. H. M.	High Water. H. M.	Low Water. H. M.
Sat. 19	Double Execution. County Jail, 7 a.m. Elphinstone College Union, Lecture by Mr. H. A. Acworth on "Marathi Poetry," 5-30 p.m. Departure of Governor-General, Portuguese India, per Mail steamer. Sale of work, European General Hospital. Stanley's Opera Company. Departure of the English Mail per s. s. Peshawur.	6 28	5 26	1 40m 1 30 a	7 55m 7 13a
Sun. 20	4th Sunday in Advent. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit Memorial Meeting, "All bless Baug," 4 p.m.	6 28	5 27	2 19m 2 18 a	8 45m 7 59 a
Mon. 21	Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. Bombay Cotton Press Co., Meeting, 3-30 p.m. Bombay University Examinations. (Matriculation Results.) English Mail expected per s. s. Assam.*	6 29	5 27	2 59m 3 6 a	9 38m 8 39 a
Tues. 22	Indian Rifle Association: Bayley Contest. Municipal Standing Committee, 2 p.m. Y. M. C. A. Concert, Apollo Bunder, 9 p.m.	6 29	5 28	3 40m 4 2 a	10 34m 9 21 a
Wed. 23	Municipal Corporation, 3-30 p.m. R. A. Athletic Sports, Colaba. "At Home" by Col. Pearse and Officers, R. A., Colaba.	6 30	5 28	4 21m 5 10 a	11 31m 10 40 a
Thurs. 24	Municipal Election, Girgaum Ward office, Gowalia Tank Road.	6 30	5 28	5 3m 6 30 a	0 24m 11 58 a
Fri. 25	Christmas Dinners: At the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home; the Government Workhouse; and the Strangers' Home.	6 31	5 29	5 49m 7 50 a	— 1 7 a

* Left Aden on Tuesday at 1 p.m.

A prosecution has been commenced against the *Figaro* for opening a subscription to pay the fine imposed upon the Archbishop of Aix. The Archbishop of Annecy, who has written a letter to the Minister of Public Worship, couched in much the same terms as that written by Monsignor Gouthe Soulard, will, it is expected, be proceeded against.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

WATCHES, CHRONOGRAPHS, CHRONOMETERS and CLOCKS of every description repaired, cleaned, and carefully regulated by the best-skilled European watch-makers at Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., opposite Rajabai Clock Tower, Bombay, and at Poona.

TO WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS.—WHY buy GERMAN-made MATERIALS & TOOLS from Bazar? Go to CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G.I.P. Railway Watchmaker, where you find none but English and Swiss Materials and Tools at Reasonable Prices.

BEFORE BUYING your 'XMAS TOYS, DOLLS and PRESENTS, See our Large Stock of Hundreds of Varieties from the Cheapest to Best, all Latest Novelties—SHROFF BROTHERS, Church Gate Street, Fort, and Market.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

XMAS PRESENTS! XMAS PRESENTS!!—Just unpacked a choice Assortment of Electro-Plated Ware, including splendid Ice-Pitchers, Butter Pots, Pickle Castors, Cruet Stands, Cups, Biscuit Boxes, Salad Bowls and Servers, Fruit Stands, &c. Inspection invited.—BULL & Co., Apollo Bunder.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY,—School of Art Compound, Esplanade, Suitable for Xmas Presents to Friends at Home.

FRENCH FONDANTS and Burnt Almonds. per lb. Rs. 2 Xtallysed Fruits per lb. 1-8, Best Valencia Sugar Almonds per lb. Rs. 2. Descriptive Catalogue of Sweets and Xmas Tree Ornaments free on application. PEARSE and Co., Bombay.

COL. W. D. B. KETCHEN of Madras, says:—Yes. We liked the TOOTH POWDER you gave us. I had heard of MOTIWALA'S MEDICINES before. They are I believe widely known and appreciated.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, well FURNISHED BUNGALOW, for one year; well situated and Cool. Apply ALPHA, care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

PARLI HILL, BANDORA—TO LET, from 1st January, one of the small BUNGALOWS. Rent Rs. 90. Messrs. CHALK, WALKER and SMETHAM.

TO LET, an UPPER STORIED BUNGALOW, in Nesbit Road, Mazagon, thoroughly repaired and renovated. Rent Rs. 200. Apply to Mr. EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE REPORTER, Ripon Club.

REALLY BEST HAMS.—Best York Cut Hams 7 to 16lbs. each, Ans. 12 per lb. Double Gloster Cheese on Cut, Ans. 12 per lb. Stilton Cheese on Cut, Re. 1-6 per lb. Stilton Cheese in Jars, Rs. 4-8 per Jar. Bacon on Cut, Ans. 12 per lb. Pigs' Cheeks in tins of 3lbs., Rs. 3 per tin.—BULL & Co., Apollo Bunder.

XMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS, from best makers and of latest designs, Silk, Satin, Fringe, &c., from 1 pice and upwards, at 25 per cent. discount.—WRIGHT and CO., Fort.

WITHOUT a precedent in the history of WATCH importing in India. Several dozen varieties of Presentation GOLD WATCHES from Rs. 25 to Rs. 1,800 each.—KANNY & Co., 59, Medows Street, Bombay.

WALERS.—22 WALERS will be SOLD BY AUCTION to the highest bidder, TO-DAY, at 3-30 p.m. at Queen's Road Stable, behind Churney Road Station. See Bennett's advertisement.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and artistic made household furniture at Gowalia Tank Road, THIS DAY, at 1. p.m.

FOR SALE.—A SMART PONY and DOG CART, Owner going home. Apply No. "44," Great Western Hotel.

BRAN PIE LUCK! BRAN PIE LUCK!! Only 8 annas a dip. Rare treat to all ages. Valuable things are given away. Eight times the value in many cases.—BULL & Co., Apollo Bunder.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—Immense variety of beautiful Majolica Artware; Flower vases, Flower-pots, Wall-plates, Ash-trays, Dessert Dishes and Trays, Jardinieres, etc., etc.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Eplanade Road.

WANTED 3 or 4 feet second-hand foot-lathe. Apply care of this paper.

COTTAGE PIANO (Soundy and Co.) nearly new. Cost Rs. 650, wanted Rs. 450, owner going home, "J.", care of this office.

HINDU BHOJAN VASTI GRIHA.—(Hindu Hotel) Bombay, Grant Road, opposite Northbrook Gardens. Moderate Charges. PUTAJEE SUBHANJEE, Proprietor of the Hindu Hotel.

DEWJEE GANJEE & Co., Beds, Library [illegible] Chairs of latest Designs, Made and kept [illegible], No. 6.

XMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS, Tree [illegible] Toys, Ham and Bacon on Cut, and Fancy Goods.—[illegible] MODY, 29, Apollo Street.

SWEETS, CRACKERS, TOYS.—ARMY NAVY & CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF INDIA, Ld., Apollo Bunder.—Bombay.

XMAS PRESENTS.—Diamond, Gold and Silver Jewellery, Indian Curios, Silks, Chudders and Shawls. FIXED PRICES.—[illegible] & Co., Rampart Row, Bombay.

ALMANACS for 1892.—A Large Variety of Various Subjects well got up—ONLY 2 AS. EACH. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

REVISED PRICES of Aerated Waters. Soda, Potash, and Plain Aerated Waters, per dozen, 8 Annas. Lemonade, and other Sweet Waters, per dozen, 12 Annas.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street, Fort, and Byculla.

OUR CARPET ROOM is now open to Public Exhibition. Indian-made Carpets of all Sizes; also rugs, durries, floor-cloths and mats.—S. J. TELLERY and Co., Dealers in Indian Arts and Curios.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. J. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa Water Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daily, Esq. Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c., at Re. 1.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent; under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now open. It is the most pleasant, comfortable and central Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright, airy and commodious All home comforts provided. Terms Moderate.

RACE VIEW HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR,—Have OPENED, for Gentlemen and Ladies next door to Lord Reay Villa.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR, OPEN from October. Most Central Situation, and best accommodation. Private Sitting Rooms to single Ladies and Gents as well as Married Couples.

MAHABLESHWAR FOUNTAIN.—The only First-class and best HOTEL on the Hill. Excellent View; beautiful Sets of rooms; Splendid Food; and everything Unsurpassable by any other Hotel in the Station. Proprietor has splendid Houses TO LET.

FOR SALE, CHEAP.—A Select set of three dozen unmounted CABINET PHOTOGRAPHS of interesting Indian Native Characters and Views for Rs. 10 only. A Lot of Second-hand Books: List on application. Address "Juno," care of this paper.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply "SUPERINTENDENT," "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

BRONZE KID EVENING SHOES, Plain, with neat bow, Rs. 8-8. Do. Gold Beaded, Rs. 10-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Coconut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.
FOR SALE 150 AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL of well-known makers, either wholesale or retail, at very moderate rates. Apply to

હેપટુલા શેખઆદમની કું૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

CLARKE'S

UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE.

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 3 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for Doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE

FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. I will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra. SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
SOLE AGENT,
95, Beeboo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

MYOPIA.

NEAR-SIGHTED OR SHORT-SIGHTED persons readily appreciate the advantage of wearing glasses which give them clear vision for distant objects that would be shadowy or invisible to their unassisted eyes; but the vision of the myopic eye is generally abnormally acute for minute objects when brought sufficiently close to them, so that the same persons are less ready to recognize the necessity of correcting the refraction for near objects too.

This necessity does not indeed arise in low degrees of Myopia, but when minute objects, such as small types, cannot be distinctly seen in a good light at the distance of a foot, glasses are imperatively required for reading, in order to remove the causes that must otherwise operate to increase the defect.

It seldom happens, however, that the same glasses are useful for correcting both distant and near vision, and of the two the necessity for correcting the near vision is the more urgent, or it may rather be said that one is essentially necessary and the other convenient and desirable.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND LONDON.

COME AND SEE
SHROFF BROTHERS'
'XMAS BAZAAR.
CHEAPEST HOUSE.
TOYS, DOLLS, PRESENTS.
42, CHURCH GATE STREET,
52, ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD.

NEW INVENTION.

PAINLESS TOOTH Extraction. No Gas Inhalation; no Cocaine Injection. Fee Rs. 5. At one's own House Rs. 10.

N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
First Floor, next to National Bank, Bombay.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having hose and none other.

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TOWER AND
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AND No. 11, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

F. CORNAGLIA,—The successor to Federico-Peliti, Confectioner, begs to inform the Gentry and Public (so that there may not be any mistake or delay in sending out the orders) that when giving orders to please address their letters to him (F. CORNAGLIA) and not to F. Peliti, the latter having nothing to do with the Bombay and the Poona Business.
His well-known CHRISTMAS CAKES, PASTRY, CHOCOLATS, and SWEETS, etc., approved by everybody, are of first quality and at reduced prices.
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Be sure you call and inspect
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STOCK OF
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OCCUPIES the best Site in the Town overlooking the Esplanade and lovely Lake, within easy reach of the Railway, Post and Telegraph Offices, Peradeniya Gardens, &c., and has splendid accommodations for Families.
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GOOD BILLIARD TABLES, HORSES, AND CARRIAGES.
HOT, COLD, AND SHOWER BATHS.
Breakfast at 9-30 and 12 A.M., Tiffin at 2 P.M., and Excellent Table d'Hote at 7-30 P. M. daily.
A. H. CAMPBELL, Manager.

ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.
S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION.
SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial; packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'s.
It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago: Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price, Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'
Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Splee Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price: Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.

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Chatterjee' Street, Calcutta.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE..................... Rs. 6.
Packing & Postage Extra.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of AUSTRALIAN HORSES, Imported by Mr. C. G. Baldock from Australia, THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 19th instant, at 3-30 p.m., at the stables, Queen's Road, behind the Churney Road Station. 22 Horses will be sold at Auction to the highest bidder on the above date. A rare chance to secure first-class horses at a cheap rate. PARTICULARS OF THE HORSES TO BE SOLD.

1 Brown geld, 15-2, will make a good brougham horse.
2 Black geld, 15-2 Do do do
3 Bay mare, 16 Do do do
4 Black geld, 15-3 Do do do
5 Bay mare, 15-2, will make good carriage horse.
6 „ „ 15-1, will make good charger.
7 „ „ 15-2, will make good brougham horse.
8 Bay geld, 15-3, will make good carriage horse.
9 Brown geld, 16 hds. Do do
10 Bay mare, 15-2, will make good brougham horse.
11 Grey mare, 15-3, Do do
12 Bay gelding 15-3, thoroughly broken to single & double harness.
13 Bay mare, 15-3, will make good carriage horse.
14 Bay gelding, 15-2 Do do
15 Chestnut mare, 16, thoroughly broken to saddle and harness.
16 Brown geld, 15-2, will make good brougham horse.
17 Bay gelding, 15-3 Do do
18 „ „ 15-3 Do do
19 Brown geld, 15-2, will make good carriage horse.
20 Bay gelding, 15 hds., thoroughly broken to single & double harness.
21 Bay mare, 16 hds., will make good carriage horse.
22 Bay geld, 15 hds., will make good hack.

Bombay, December 18, 1891. BENNETT & Co.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 18.

UNENLIVENED by any return of animation, in view of the tenor of advices from the consuming centres, our export markets have become quieter than ever during the past week, and improvement can hardly now be looked for until after the turn of the year. Beyond a few purchases of new Cotton, chiefly to arrive, on one day, nothing has been done in this staple for export; and purchases by the Mills, of old and new stuff, have been upon a small scale, and in a generally dull and declining market. Wheat has been neglected by shippers, and prices are somewhat lower; while Seeds have been in but moderate request, and quiet in tone. Exchange has again been without material movement and rates both for bank and Private Paper are 1-32d. lower than as they were a week ago. The Bank of Bombay minimum rate has been raised to three per cent. Government Paper has declined 5-16 per cent. in Fours. Freights are dull with hardly any demand for tonnage, but rates are nominally unchanged. There has been rather less doing in Imports; but a fair retail demand continues, and prices are generally unchanged.

MONEY.—The Presidency Bank's weekly Statement of Affairs continues to illustrate, as it also indicates, the prolonged sluggishness, not to say stagnation, of trade, and the unabated plethora of Money. The Bank's Cash Balance stood at the close of last week at 373¼ lakhs, thus showing an increase of some 5⅜ lakhs since the end of the previous week; and although this increase was due to an accession to Government Deposits, in the absence of which the Balance would have shown some diminution, the net increase in the trade demand for Money, disclosed by the Return issued on Monday, had been trifling, say some 3¼ lakhs, an addition of 7¼ lakhs to Bills Discounted having been partly counterbalanced by some decrease in Loans, and an increase, to the same extent, in Private Deposits. A better demand for Money having meantime been felt up-country in connection with the financing of the new Cotton crop, the directors of the Bank of Bombay at their board meeting yesterday afternoon raised their rates of interest and discount by one per cent., making the minimum stand at 3 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE, in sympathy with a further rise in the price of Silver, was again firm on last mail day at an advance of 1-32d. in the rate of Private Bills, 1s. 4⅞d. having become the quotation for ready three months' sight Credits; and 1s. 4 31-32d. for April-May delivery of the same; but no fresh business to speak of transpired this way, and enquiry for the Bank media of remittance was almost absent. The market opened on Monday at Saturday's closing rates, and remained quiet and virtually unchanged, the only difference having been that 1s. 4⅞d. was quoted for three months' sight Credits up to the middle of January delivery. Business was dull in the extreme, nothing doing either way; and the tendency might be called a shade easier at the close. The feeling was rather weaker on Tuesday, and 1s. 4 27-32d. was soon established as the rate for three months' sight Credits, for December delivery, and 1s. 4⅞d. for January. Sales of Mercantile Bills were reported, for March delivery, at 1s. 4 9-32d. and of Bank Telegraphic for February transfer, at 1s. 4 11-16d. The market closed with a weak feeling, and quotations for drawing rates somewhat doubtful. On Wednesday the market was fairly steady at the previous evening's closing rates, but with scarcely any business passing either way, and with the usual disinclination for fresh transactions evinced on the afternoon of Council draft day. Yesterday the feeling was weak at opening on the receipt of lower quotations for Silver, both from London and New York, at a decline of 1-32d. from Wednesday's closing rates, and continued in the same state till the afternoon, when rates steadied a little on its becoming known that the Presidency Bank had raised its rates, and a little more Private Paper came out. A sale of an amount of Bank Demand at 1s. 4 21-32d. was reported. The market has been quiet to-day at our quotations for ready business, and 1s. 4⅞d. for February-March, and 1s. 4 29-32d. for April-May delivery for Credits. Bank Telegraphic, for future transfer, is quoted at 1s. 4 21-32. Business has been very dull, and 1s. 4 25-32d. for credits for the mail is said to have been possible:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 4 5-8d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 19-32d.	„
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 4 23-32d.	„
Do.	4 do.	1s. 4 3-4d.	„
Do.	6 do.	1s. 4 13-16d.	„
Credits 3 months' sight		1s. 4 13-16d.	„
Do.	6 do.	1s. 4 15-16d.	„
Documents 3 months' sight		1s. 4 27-32d.	„
Do.	6 do.	1s. 4 31-32d.	„
Francs 3 months' sight		177	„
Do.	6 do.	178¼	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER remained quiet in tone to the end of last week, with not much fresh business passing. The cash rate for Fours was at one time quoted on Saturday a shade higher, at 107 7-16, with the next Settlement 107¼ sellers; and the 2nd February account, 106⅝; but at closing, 1-16 per cent. lower was named; with 4½ per Cents 105½ nominal. On Monday, the market was steady at 107 7-16 for Fours for cash, 107 3-16 for the 5th January account, and 106⅝ for the 2nd February, with little doing either for Money or Account; but at the close 107⅜ was the cash price, with buyers thereat, and at 105½ for 4½ per Cents. There was again little animation on Tuesday, but the feeling was rather firm than otherwise, and rates for Fours were maintained at 167⅜ per cash; 167 3-16 for the January settlement; and 106⅝ for the February account, there having also been the closing quotations, with 105½ nominal for 4½ per cents. With the exception of a decline of 1-16 per cent. in Fours for Money, making the price 107 5-16, there was no movement in this market on Wednesday, rates for the next Settlement at the beginning of next month, and for the February account, having remained at 107 3-16 and 106⅝, respectively. Yesterday the market was quiet but steady at a decline of ⅛ per cent. in Fours for Money, and 3-16 for Account from Wednesday's final rates. Up to near the close 107¼ was named for cash, 107 1-16 for the January Settlement, and 106⅝ for the February account; but the market left off 1-16 per cent. lower. To-day the market was weak, and rates were lower again, Fours for cash closing at 107 1-16, for the 5th January at 106 13-16, and for the February account at 106 9-16, with 4½ per cents 105½, nominal.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is ¼ per cent. lower at 112½. Port Trust Bonds are 1 per cent. higher, at 104½.

SHARES have been neglected throughout the week, very few transactions having taken place on any line; but the tendency has been downward, both in Cotton Mill and Press Shares. In the former we note a decline of Rs. 60 in Queen, compared with our quotations of a week ago; of Rs. 15 in New Great Eastern; of Rs. 10 each in Howard and Bullough, Luckmidas, Manockji Petit, and Suadeshi; and of Rs. 2½ in Mazagon. In Press Shares, Bombay Cotton and Mofussil are Rs. 5 lower and New Indian are Rs. 3½ down.

IMPORTS.

PIECE GOODS.—Prices of staple *Grey Goods* in general are much about the same as they were last week. Bazaar dealers are willing sellers, but buyers are indifferent operators. There has, however, been a very fair demand for retail lots. Stocks are much about the same as before. *Bleached, Dyed, Turky Red,* and *Printed* Goods are virtually unchanged in position and value. Sellers of *Local Goods* are willing enough to part with their holdings at current rates, as Stocks are increasing; but buyers show little disposition to operate. The Clearances of *Imported Goods* during the week have been 3,500 packages; those of *local cloths* about 2,000 bales.

YARNS.—Prices of *Imported Twist* are unchanged; but the market has been dull, and hardly any fresh business has been reported. China buyers of *Bombay Spinnings* are as unwilling operators as before; and on the other hand, spinners are still reluctant to accept the reduction porposed. During the past week bazaar dealers have been willing sellers at current rates; and stocks are increasing. The sale at China Ports for the week ending on Monday are given as 3,500 bales. Here the weeks' Sales have aggregated 1,800 bales, and the market closes dull at the following official quotations:—

Twist...	No. 6s Mule,	As.	3¾	to 4	per lb
„	„ 8s	„	3¾	„ 4¼	„
„	„ 10s	„	4 1-16	„ 4½	„
„	„ 12s	„	4 3-16	„ 4¾	„
„	„ 16s	„	5	„ 5¼	„
„	„ 20s	„	5¼	„ 5½	„
„	„ 24s	„	5¾	„ 6¼	„
„	„ 30s	„	6¼	„ 6¾	„
„	„ 40s	„	7¾	„ 8	„

METALS.—A large business has been done in *Copper* in a firm market, and prices are 8 annas per cwt. higher. *Yellow Metal* is also firm at an advance of 6 annas per cwt., at which the market is steady, only a moderate business, however, having transpired. *Iron* has been taken to only a small extent, and prices have declined 4 to 8 annas on a quiet market.

COAL is firm. Sales have been reported during the week of Powell's Duffryn, and Davison's West Hartley, for January-February shipment, at Rs. 15¼ and Rs. 13½ to Rs. 14 per ton, respectively. For forward business, sellers are now asking half a rupee more than the above prices, but without finding takers, so far.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Nothing whatever was doing for export in this staple at the close of last week, and only a few hundred bales were taken by the Mills on Saturday, while prices declined Re. 1 per candy in a quiet market. On Monday some contracts for the purchase of Fine Broach, for February, March delivery, and Bhownuggur, for delivery in May, were made by shippers, who also took a few hundred bales of Bengals; but since then no business has transpired for export, while local consumers have taken about [illegible] bales, chiefly of new and [illegible] and old Dhollera [illegible] the market having been dull or [illegible] a rupee or two per candy [illegible]. The market closed quiet this evening [illegible] per candy lower than they were last Friday.

The Receipts of Cotton of the new crop into Bombay during the past week have been 9,700 bales, against [illegible] bales received in the corresponding week last year, the total falling off shown between this season's arrivals, and last year's at the same date, being 96,000 bales.

An insufficient dewfall at Barsee and Dhulia, in the Oomrawuttee circle, and at Wudwan, in the Dhollera circle, was reported by the telegrams to hand on Monday from the Cotton districts. The weather was also cloudy and unseasonable at Hubli in the Dharwar circle; but over the rest of the Cotton area, the weather was generally seasonable. It was so at Broach, where the flowering of the plants was advanced, and where bolls were appearing in some places, as they also were in some districts of the Dhollera circle, and were rapidly ripening at Bhownuggur. Picking was general over the whole of the Oomrawuttee circle; but Cotton was only arriving in small quantities; as was also the case in the Bengal circle.

Cloudy and unseasonable weather prevailed yesterday morning at Agra, in the Bengal Cotton circle; absence of rain was causing anxiety at Oomrawuttee, and draught still continued at Barsee, in the Oomra circle; the Cotton plants were suffering from cold winds at Hubli, in the Dharwar circle; and rain was much needed at Bellary. Otherwise the telegraphic reports to hand yesterday were a repetition of Monday's; but though the dewfall was still insufficient at Wadwan, in the Dhollera circle, the Cotton plants continued to flourish and mature throughout the circle.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool, *via* Canal, without Commission viz.:—

Cotton—		Per candy.	Per lb. C & F.
Oomrawatee, Fully Good (Good Staple)		Rs. 163	=3 17-32d.
Do. Good.	do.	„ 153	=3 5-16d.
Khandeish, Fully Good		„ 156	=3⅜d.
Do. Good		„ 148	=3 7-32d.
Belatee, Fully Good		„ 150	=3 9-32d.
Do. Good		„ 140	=3 1-16d.
Dhollera, Fully Good		„ 171	=3 11-16d.
Do. Good		„ 161	=3½d.
Bengal, Fully Good		„ 150	=3 9-32d.
Do. Good		„ 140	=3 1-16d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good		„ 158	=3 7-16d.
Westerns, Good		„ 154	=3 11-32d.
New Crop.			
Bengal Fine (January)		„ 171	=3 11-16d.
Do. Fully Good do.		„ 161	=3½d.
Do. Good do.		„ 155	=3⅜d.
Broach, Fine (March)		„ 201	=4 5-16d.
Do. Good do.		„ 196	=4 7-32d.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1891. Bales.	1890. Bales.	1889. Bales.
For the week	11,705	40,933	43,780
From 1st Jan. to 17th Dec.	1,901,351	2,053,919	1,912,638
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	1,773	3,350	13,309
From 1st Jan. to 17th Dec.	1,017,337	1,413,738	1,283,914
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	1,913	3,393	4,269
From 1st Jan. to 17th Dec.	156,916	69,835	43,247

The arrivals of new Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season 1891-92. Bales.	Season 1890-91. Bales.
Khandeish	11,500	49,500
Berar	5,500	22,000
Bengals	2,000	40,500
Hingunghat	......	3,000
Total	19,000	115,000

WHEAT, under the influence of advices from the other side has been dull throughout the week, and neglected to a great extent by shippers, no more than a small business having been transacted on any day, while prices have given way to the extent of an anna per cwt. for all descriptions.

SEEDS have been in moderate request for export on most days; but the tone of the market has been quiet throughout, and prices of *Linseed* and *Gingelly* have declined somewhat, the following being this evening's quotations:—

Linseed	Rs. 6-15 to Rs. 7-1-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat	„ 7-12	„
„ „ Cawnpore	„ 7-6 to Rs. 7-8	„
„ Red „	„ 6-9 to Rs. 6-12	„
Gingelly White „	„ 42-8 to Rs. 43-0	per candy
„ Mixed „	„ 46-0 to Rs. 42-0	„

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1891. Cwts.	1890. Cwts.	1889. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	325,029	213,497	165,707
Do. from 1st Jan. to 17th Dec.	15,342,673	6,751,962	6,622,234
Linseed for the week	53,770	35,730	28,297
Do. from 1st Jan. to 17th Dec.	4,791,125	2,481,661	2,043,369
Rapeseed for the week	3,398	2,586	14,653
Do. from 1st Jan. to 17th Dec.	1,437,775	900,965	2,047,718
Gingelly Seed for the week	90,654	54,269	84,252
Do from 1st Jan. to 17th Dec.	1,284,622	1,068,068	1,071,909

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1891. Cwts.	1890. Cwts.	1889. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	358,971	81,350	149,291
Do. from 1st Jan. to 17th Dec.	13,005,923	5,049,342	5,721,842
Linseed for the week	120,407	59,973	34,034
Do. from 1st Jan. to 17th Dec.	4,686,975	2,380,896	2,120,416
Rapeseed for the week	30,019	17,884	39,703
Do. from 1st Jan. to 17th Dec.	1,461,849	781,840	2,241,741
Gingelly Seed for the week	19,846	34,519	25,005
Do. from 1st Jan. to 17th Dec.	1,098,924	1,040,780	859,664

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, DEC. 18.

The barometer is falling moderately in a parts of the Punjab and slowly in Madras elsewhere the changes are small and unimportant and the pressure remains in high uniform in the North West and Central India, and low over the Bay. Wind blows northerly at the bay area, easterly and north-easterly in the Central Provinces, and the west coast, and variable, with calms, elsewhere. The force is fresh around the bay. The temperature has risen in Burmah, Bengal and Madras and fallen in most other places. The mean is above the normal in Sind, Rajputana, Madras, and Bengal, about the normal in other provinces. Slight showers have fallen in lower Burmah, and at Madras. Rain has probably ceased falling in Burma.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

DECEMBER 18.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Cable Aden-Zanzibar interrupted.
Mauritius Mail closes at Colombo at 4 p.m. on 19th.
Cable Hongkong-Bolinao interrupted.
Telegrams for Philippine Islands forwarded by post; no extra charge; no extra address.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 18th December, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	17	12	30p.m.	21	31
Teheran	18	1	25p.m.	..	39
Suez	18	2	50p.m.	..	18

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 18th December, 1891.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	—	52	—	1
„ Kurrachee	—	17	—	1
„ Madras	—	40	—	1

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 Per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

BONUS—POOLE—November 14, at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Red Lion Square, London, by the Rev E C Coney, Vicar, Major-General Joseph Bonus, Royal (Bombay) Engineers (Retired), to Marion Sophia, elder daughter of Professor Reginald Stuart Poole, LLD, of the British Museum.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FARWELL—December 12, at Peshawur, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel W C Farwell, 26th P I, of a son.

GARDINER—December 6, at Bareli, the wife of E A Gardiner, N-W P and Oudh Police, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HUGHES—AUGIER—December 9, at the R C Chapel, Saharanpur, Benjamin Robert Hughes, Survey of India, to Lillian Caroline, daughter of M W Augier.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1891.

SIR GEORGE GREAVES'S address to the students of the Rajkumar College will arrest attention, both in this country and at home. The note of manliness and of cheery candour which rang through it must have made an excellent impression upon the young Chiefs to whom it was addressed, and who for the first time in their lives perhaps learnt from it what a typical soldier's speech was like. Looked at from that point of view it was a valuable supplement to some of Mr. Macnaghten's best teaching. Mr. Macnaghten's own account of the system of the Rajkumar College is that it aims, together with scholarship, at "developing some practical capacity for human affairs, and goodness of heart, as well as of head." And it cannot be too widely known that so far as the ethical part of his work is concerned the Principal of the Rajkumar College is satisfied that it is bringing forth good fruit. He expressed the other day, at the distribution of prizes, his warm appreciation of the gentleness, docility, and honourable feeling which have characterized the Kumars of the College ever since he had known them, adding that no one can ever have had better behaved or more interesting pupils. An excellent audience this for "a battered old soldier," as Sir George Greaves called himself, with no other text than the excellence of the military career, and its paramount claims upon the princes of Rajwara. The *genius loci* was greatly favourable to a soldier bent on exalting the soldier's profession. Rajputs, nearly all of them, the Kumars are the descendants of men who found in fighting the very breath of their nostrils. Their fathers, the Commander-in-Chief reminded them, were great princes, great warriors, great rulers. The British peace, of course, has changed all that, and is answerable more than anything else for the addition of the "docility and gentleness" commended by Mr. Macnaghten to the virtues of the Rajput princes of to-day. But though a race cannot live upon its souvenirs it can live up to them, and no appeal that could be made to a nineteenth century assembly of Rajputs to take to the military career could be more appropriate than one based upon the records of the race. Sir George Greaves evidently believes in the Darwinian principle of reversion to primitive type. "If you ask me what you should do," he observed, "I would say 'soldier, soldier, every one of you,' and when soldiering in the regular army has disciplined your minds and given you practice in that which you were born to—leading men—go back to your raj and your estates, and take your place in the government of men and in the management of your affairs." At a time when the sources of supply for the army in India are in some directions showing signs of exhaustion it is well that the Rajputs should be reminded that they too are a fighting race, and that the Empire will welcome their services.

A reminder of this kind, coming from an eminent soldier and military administrator, counts, of course, for a good deal. Sir George Greaves is one of the last men in the service to deliver such a speech as that, in the presence of an assembly of young men some of whom will in time become the rulers of a province, without considering the meaning that would be attached to his words. When he said "you can rely on us; we will depend on you," he must have had in view the opening up to the reigning houses of India, and to the young men of good birth and station in the country, that military career whose attractions he so eloquently described. The Imperial Service troops, he remarked, would get the benefit of their services. But we know that so far as any scheme yet broached for Kathiawar is concerned, the Imperial Service troops will scarcely afford a career for the young Kumars who listened to Sir George Greaves at Rajkot the other day. Three of the more influential States—Bhownugger, Junagadh, and Jamnugger—are raising a cavalry contingent for Imperial service, in which it is hoped that some of the younger sons of the Katbiawar Girassias will enlist. So far the scheme, which is being rapidly put into execution, will be welcome to the Supreme Government, and highly creditable to the States participating in it. But Sir George Greaves must have had in his mind more exacting service than the young Chiefs could obtain in a contingent of this kind when he reminded them that it is given to few men to command well until they have been themselves commanded, or when he remarked that "in soldiering they would rub shoulders with English gentlemen, that would be good for both." The whole speech, unless we are misinterpreting some singularly outspoken utterances, seems to invite attention to a suggestion that was discussed in our columns some months ago, for attaching some of the more promising and soldierlike pupils of the Rajkumar Colleges at Ajmere, Indore, and Rajkote to distinguished native cavalry regiments, where they might qualify for commission. The proposal was put forward at a time when the Government of India had expressed their unwillingness to sanction the scheme for establishing an Indian Sandhurst as a memorial of the Duke of Connaught's connection with the Bombay Army, and it was received with a good deal of favour. One of our correspondents recommended that the Central India Horse should be chosen as the regiment most suitable for the purpose. A troop of cadets of princely houses attached to such an excellent regiment would have peculiarly favourable opportunities for preparing for the military career. To the granting of direct commissions there are many objections: there are as many to the idea that the Kumar shall be made to serve his time as an ordinary trooper. Each proposal has its advocates, and we should like once more to hear what is to be said for and against them both.

On whichever side the advantage may be it is certain that no responsible military administrator has ever given a more direct incitement to the revival of the discussion than Sir George Greaves has given in his remarkable speech. It will be felt by all who read it that Government have not by any means done all that they intend to do in enlisting the military ardour of the Indian races on their side when they have enrolled in the Imperial Service Corps the contingents of the various Chiefs who have come forward. A good deal more may be done than has yet been done in this direction without giving to the cadets of the great ruling houses the careers which in our own interest as well as in theirs should be opened to them. "Give your fathers and relations and the Government of the country no peace until they have found employment for you," said Sir George Greaves, and whether they are to be fitted for that employment by a few years passed in an Indian Sandhurst, or by service in a regiment in which they would qualify for commissions, until this has been done one of the most interesting, and in some respects, one of the most pressing problems of the higher administration in India will remain unsolved. British rule, bringing peace in its train, has narrowed almost as many careers as it has widened. When Sir George Greaves reminded the Kumars that "it is not given to us now to go fighting when we feel disposed" he indicated at once the improvement and the deterioration which the Rajput Chiefs and their cadets have undergone since the beginning of the century. Those who can no longer go fighting find the time hanging heavily on their hands, and we believe that if Mr. Macnaghten were to follow some of the younger members of the ruling families through their career after leaving Rajkot he would find that much of his excellent teaching was bearing little fruit, solely for want of opportunities of usefulness. Whatever may come of Sir George Greaves' promise that eventually they will "take that share in the affairs of this great and glorious India which their birth and position have rendered them eligible for," the share that they are allowed to take even in the affairs of their own States is small enough, and herein is the cause of many painful deteriorations in some of the noblest families in India. The time has come for someone to work out in detail the excellent general principle enunciated in the Commander-in-Chief's speech. A principle like that cannot be eloquently proclaimed on the housetop by one of the most responsible soldiers in India, and then be allowed to be forgotten as many other eloquent phrases are forgotten. To make such a speech as that delivered at Rajkote the other day, and to leave the promises and encouragements contained in it to fulfil themselves, would be worthy only of a mere politician—which is the same thing as saying that it would not be worthy of Sir George Greaves.

FOLLOWING up his criticism on the unpreparedness of the Home Army (from which as matters are now, India must draw her European reinforcements in time of war) Mr. Arnold Forster deals with the artillery, which he undertakes to show is in worse case than the infantry. For the latter, soldiers can be in a manner improvised, but no pressure of emergency can produce competent artillerymen unless time be given for their training. The official theory is that there is at home a full supply of artillery for two Army Corps and possibly for a third. Mr. Forster gives chapter and verse to show that the official theory has no relation whatever to the facts, and that the War Office could no more supply three Army Corps with guns than it could supply thirty. Without going into details, it is instructive to note what happens in regard to the batteries which are ordered to India. The process, Mr. Forster says, is well known at Aldershot and Woolwich; when a battery has to be made up for this country a call is made on the Woolwich depot and upon the nine other associated batteries of the group. These are all short of their proper supplement of men, (and for that matter, also of horses). What the one battery gains the others lose. The process is possible in peace, but would be impracticable in war, when all ten batteries would be mobilised together. Take at random one battery which is about to proceed to India; it has 150 men, only ten short of the full strength; but 51 must be left behind, being under the prescribed age for service in this country. The battery, thus 61 short of its complement, receives 27 men from the associated batteries, and looks to receiving 30 on its arrival in India from home-going batteries. This is a favourable case; but even here one-third of the men have to be drawn from other units which could not spare them in time of war. Take another battery, also as it comes: of 151 non-commissioned officers and men, it would, if ordered to India, have to leave behind 109 men who could not, under the regulations, be drafted to India. Sixty per cent. of them could not go under the rule which forbids youths under 20 from being drafted to India; others must stay as the end of their term of service is at hand. One battery has been twice within two years completely broken up and refilled, the officer in command having to part with every non-commissioned officer and every man whom he had trained, to meet drafts for other batteries. Another battery ordered to India had to wait three months, until a sufficient number of boy gunners turned their twentieth birthday, and the letter of the law could be complied with. To realize what this state of things means for India, it is necessary, as Mr. Forster does, to inquire what the present arrangements in this country are. In the large military stations there are two batteries, of which one will go to the front in the event of war. Two Army Corps and a Reserve will be formed, and one of the batteries will join one of these Corps; the other will remain for the purposes of internal defence. Although all the batteries are nominally at their full war strength, it is calculated that at any given time each of them is 20 men short of its full complement; consequently 600 men will be required to fill the batteries going on active service; they will be drawn from the other batteries, which in their turn will require 1,200 men to get their full complement. A thousand men will be needed to meet casualties in the first year of war; consequently, without any question of new batteries from England, 2,000 artillery men will be required from Home for the first campaign. Where are they to come from? We have seen that the batteries at home are shorthanded even in time of peace and can only make up drafts for India with great difficulty. The inference is obvious that the present arrangements must infallibly break down at the first stress of war. The need for a local army in India to relieve the Home Army from a double call which it may not be able to meet, seems to be demonstrated by the facts brought to notice by the controversy on the unpreparedness of that army, to which the *Times* has with great courage and patriotism, opened its columns.

Two subjects of some importance come before the Corporation in the course of next week. On Monday a meeting of urgency will be held to consider the reply of the Government on the question of the maintenance of an infectious hospital in Bombay for the care of persons suffering from "dangerous diseases," to wit, cholera, small-pox, and relapsing fever. The Government hold that it is obligatory on the Corporation to maintain such a hospital, with a small staff costing about one hundred rupees a month, the accommodation and the staff to be increased at need in times of epidemic. The contention of the Corporation has been that while it is incumbent on the Municipality to provide for the treatment of dangerous diseases so as to prevent their spreading in times of epidemic there is no legal obligation to keep the hospital open in ordinary times for the treatment of sporadic cases. From this view the Government dissents, and acting on professional advice invites the Corporation to make provision for the treatment of such cases at all times. A month is given for the necessary arrangements to be made; if they be not made the Government will carry them out and charge the cost to the Municipal fund. It is obviously desirable that this question of liability should be decided one way or the other without further delay, and it is doubtless with this view that the President has requested the Municipal Commissioner, in the exercise of the power given him for such emergencies, to certify for a meeting of urgency on Monday so that the matter may be at once taken into consideration. On such an occasion it is to be hoped that all the members of the Corporation will endeavour to be in their places, so that whatever decision be arrived at it will be the expression of the mind of the clear majority of that body. A question of principle long under discussion with the Government should not be disposed of at a meeting of only a handful of members. The majority of a small minority of the seventy-two members constituting the Corporation, would not have the weight with outside opinion which would rightly belong to a clear majority. The same considerations apply with equal force to the meeting convened for Wednesday next, to consider the reply of the Government of India to the letter of the President of the Corporation on the incidence of the police charges of the City. The subject is one which requires and will repay the best attention of the whole body of the members, who should make it a point to be present.

WHILE typhoid is so much in evidence in India as well as in England, it is as well to give heed to the *dicta* of two medical practitioners as to the means of eliminating one of the principle agencies for its diffusion. Cook your water as you cook the other articles of food, is the advice of Dr. Bezley Thor Dr. W. R. Gowers supplements this coun by another—Don't filter your water fi (as most people do) and then cook or b it; but contrarywise—boil first and then filt When unboiled water is filtered the filt becomes the home of live organism while the water is flat and distastef But when the water is boiled before be filtered only dead organisms remain in t filter, while the water is re-aerated and pala able as well as wholesome. Only "cooked water should be put in the water-bottles c bed-rooms, to which many cases of typhoid ar traceable. It is as well to bear in mind tha milk is quite as dangerous a medium for th diffusion of typhoid and other diseases a water; and the faculty in England strongly recommend that all milk should be boiled c otherwise cooked before use. We leave it t experts to say whether it would be feasible t re-aerate milk by some method analogous t that prescribed for boiled water.

THE Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, which promises this year to be an unusually good one, will again have an Art Union associated with it. This, it is expected, will in time enable the Society to bring together a largely increasing number of pictures. It not only awakens interest in the exhibitions, by enabling the public to obtain pictures on favourable terms, but it gives artists in England an inducement to send their works out here when they are assured of a sale for them through the Art Union. This year there will be a larger selection than ever to choose from. Mr. Van Ruith and some of his brother-artists are sending a numerous collection, and Mr. John Varley, who is travelling in India in search of materials for a private exhibition in London next year, will also contribute. A new feature in the Art Union will be that the winners will be allowed to choose their own pictures.

THE accounts from the Southern-Mahratta country are, we are sorry to learn, by no means satisfactory. The outlook is disquieting and there is reason to believe that it will be soon necessary to open the relief works, the arrangements for which have been made. His Excellency will leave Bombay for the affected districts in Christmas week, and devote six days to a tour of observation between Bijapore and Miraj.

THE result of yesterday's balloting at the Chamber of Commerce rooms for Deputy Chairman of the Chamber for next year was that Mr. J. L. Symons, of Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co., was re-elected.

MR. LALLA DEEN DAYAL, on his way to Secunderabad from Indore, where he has taken some excellent views during the Viceroy's visit, has shown us a number of the portraits which he has taken for the Album of Sovereign Princes of India, which he has for some time since had in preparation. The portraits thus far taken include a very fine three-quarter length of the Viceroy, and a number of the Princes of Central India, Rajputana, and Bundelkhand, all of them admirable specimens of the photographer's art, and some of them exceedingly striking figure portraits. Mr. Lalla Deen Dayal is anxious to continue his work in Kathiawar, and the unique character of the enterprise, which may fairly be said to be of imperial interest, should commend it to the co-operation of the princes of that province, who can do much to facilitate his work.

GENERAL LUCK, it would appear, is taking special interest in the results of the Artillery Camp at Muridki: and no doubt the utilising by artillery of the same ground as was used by General Luck's Cavalry previously, gives valuable data for calculations of the powers possessed by the two arms for mutual offence or mutual assistance.

As at present arranged, the Boadicea will leave Calcutta on New Year's day. If the Admiral is induced to change his plans, he will have to remain for another fortnight, until the spring tides allow of the passage of the Boadicea which is a deep-draught vessel.

FROM the 5th to the 11th instant, 4 Europeans, 14 East Indians, 33 Native Christians, 460 Hindus, and 83 Mahomedans died within Municipal limits in Madras, making a total of 594 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 318. The deaths are thus classified; 17 from cholera, 5 from measles, 212 from fevers, 83 from dysentery, 36 from diarrhœa, and 241 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 77·4 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 41·4 per 1,000 per annum.

MR. R. C. C. CARR, Acting Private Secretary to the Governor, is so ill that his doctors have ordered him home immediately. Mr. C. F. MacCartie will accordingly take up his duties as Private Secretary to His Excellency at once, and will not proceed on the leave granted to him in the last *Gazette*. Mr. MacCartie's many friends will rejoice to learn that his sister, who has been suffering from a severe illness, is now convalescent.

THERE are four vacancies among Lieutenant-Colonels of Royal Artillery and five among those of Royal Engineers next month under the five-years' rule. From Royal Artillery the retirements will be:—Colonels C. J. Deshon, J. M. B. Hornsby, A. Burton-Brown, and H. A. Barker—all on December 21; and from Royal Engineers:—Colonels W. E. Peck, E. Stephens, C. J. Russell, H. Cautley, and A. Fetherstonhaugh—all on December 31. With the retirement of these officers the new system comes into full force by which Lieutenant-Colonels of the Ordnance Corps can only hope to attain the rank of Colonel if selected for those higher Staff duties and commands which carry substantive rank.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL Sir G. B. Wolseley halted at Bellary for twelve hours on his way to Belgaum, for the purpose of having an impromptu view of the station. He was accompanied by Colonel F. G. St. John, Commanding Bellary, Major M. W. Saunders, A. A. G., and Captain J. A. Campbell, D. S. O. They visited the various lines and examined their general and sanitary condition most carefully. The Station Hospital claimed the General's most particular attention; so pleased was he with its clean and tidy appearance that he complimented Surgeon-Captain P. H. Fox, the Medical Officer in charge, and said it was one of the neatest hospitals he had ever inspected, and specially noted that it was "very satisfactory in all respects."

THE authorities of Cavendish College, Cambridge, an institution which has maintained a precarious existence for some fifteen years, have decided to close their doors; and thus ends a curious educational experiment. Certain worthy but not very practical gentlemen conceived the idea that what was wanted in our Universities was cheap colleges where boy students should be admitted and be enabled to take their degrees at the age of nineteen or thereabouts. A large sum of money was subscribed, Cavendish College was opened with a great flourish of trumpets, and it was confidently predicted that before long it would eclipse Trinity and other effete institutions. The scheme has had a fair trial and has proved a complete failure.

SOME startling revelations have been made in a case just heard by the District and Sessions Judge of Jhansi, Mr. Scott. There have been a series of daring dacoities in and around the town, and no clue could be obtained to the identity of the authors until quite recently, when suspicion fell on Head-Constable Rahim Bakhsh, and he was arrested. Among the tales of villainy unfolded at the trial was one regarding an atrocious outrage committed on October 30th, 1890, when the house of a bunniah was looted and his wife terribly tortured, by being burned with torches. Rahim Bakhsh who was regarded as a smart officer, was put in charge of the investigation, and he soon laid his hands on four persons, in whose houses it was alleged some of the stolen property had been found. At the trial, however, the Judge had his doubts, and acquitted the accused, who, it has now transpired, were the victims of a conspiracy. Rahim Bakhsh, with the aid of confederates, placed some of the bunniah's goods in the houses of the four persons who were arrested, and at the trial produced informers and witnesses to prove that they were guilty of the dacoity. It is believed that Rahim Bakhsh carried out a number of robberies, for which perfectly innocent persons are now suffering imprisonment.

DETAILS are given by the Bosnian papers of the strange career of a woman named Mila, who has been sentenced to death by the district court of Pezarevac, in Servia. This woman has for ten years been the terror of North-Eastern Servia. In 1881 a reward of 200 ducats was offered for her capture, two years later 500 was offered, and in 1890 the promised reward was increased to 1,000 ducats. She had a band of devoted Haiducks with whom she committed her robberies. She never went about otherwise than in man's dress, with all her weapons in her belt and a rifle over her shoulder. Young, handsome, and a perfect markswoman, she was the idol of her band. She had a lover named Petrovitch, who fell ill some time ago, and whom she nursed with devotion in a cave on the Roumanian frontier. Her people told her in good time that she was watched and must fly for safety; but she refused to abandon her sick lover. After a fight with the gendarmes, two of whom she killed, she was captured. In the court she spoke for over an hour in her defence, and when sentence was pronounced listened to it, with indifference.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PRINCE DAMRONG'S MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, DEC. 18.

ince Damrong sails in the P. and O. steam-Carthage *en route* for India.

ERAL" BOOTH'S DARKEST ENGLAND SCHEME.

he first year's report on "General" Booth's kest England Scheme has been issued, and shows the receipts amounted to £116,000. The rt describes the work done during the year. ,000 beds were found in London alone, and 0,000 free meals given to the poor. 200 men employed on the Colonial farm established by Army.

General" Booth's scheme has been specially and dially greeted in New Zealand, and the Army ides upon the location of an over-sea colony as n as the "General" returns.

SIR CHARLES DILKE ON THE EVACUATION OF EGYPT.

he *Speaker* contains an article by Sir Charles ke, in which he urges the evacuation of Egypt. gland, he says, is in honour bound to evacuate t country, but France must previously give guarantees to which she agreed in 1887.

ELECTION NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 18.

Mr. Barton, Conservative, has been returned opposed as member for Mid-Armagh.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF THE CHINESE VICEROY.

he *Daily Chronicle* publishes a despatch from ntain stating that Li Hung Chang, the Viceroy Pe-Chili, is suffering from influenza, and is in a itical condition.

APPOINTMENT FOR DR. JAMESON.

CAPETOUN, DEC. 18.

Doctor Jameson has been appointed successor o Mr. Colquhoun as Administrator of Mashonand.

THE MAHDI'S PRISONERS.

CAIRO, DEC. 18.

The Austrian refugees who recently arrived at Koroske from Khartoum report that there are fifty uropeans still at Omderman all of whom are ell.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, DEC. 18.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Khedive, with the outard English mails of the 9th instant, left here for ombay at 4 a.m., to-day.

ADEN, DEC. 18.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Thames, with the homeard Indian mail of the 12th instant, arrived here t 5 p.m., yesterday.

NEWS FROM THE FRONTIER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 18.

The military authorities have been asked to elect seven officers for special service on the Gilgi rontier in addition to the number there.

Major Hill, 2nd Gurkhas, leaves Rawalpindi on Wednesday for Gilgit to act for Colonel Durant, while he is incapacitated. Two Royal Engineer fficers accompany Major Hill in addition to the hree officers wounded. On December 2nd the 5th Gurkhas lost two sepoys killed and one native fficer, and nine sepoys wounded; the 20th Punjab nfantry four wounded; the Kashmir Body Guards and the Sappers and Miners each one wounded; the Raghu Partab Regiment one killed nd three wounded; one mule driver wounded with the Gatling gun. On the 4th instant Lieutenant Gorton, Hazara Mountain Battery, and even sepoys were wounded. It is not stated to what regiments they belonged. So far the total number of deaths has reached five.

News to the 11th instant from Nilt states that verything there is satisfactory. The wounded sepoys are doing well. No fresh casualties have occurred, and there is no sickness. Communications with Chalt are secure and supplies are ample. Lieutenant-Colonel Durand was wounded in the ight thigh. He has returned to Gilgit, and is progressing so favourably that he is expected to be practically well in a few days.

IMPENDING RISING AMONG KUKIS.

There being signs that the Kukis are inclined to give trouble, the strength of the small posts holding the Kohima-Manipur roads have been found necessary to be increased.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, N.-W. P.

Sir Auckland Colvin is expected to return from Calcutta to-morrow afternoon. The chief object of his visit there was in connection with the police reorganization scheme, in which the Viceroy and the Government of India are specially interested.

The Lieutenant-Governor also discussed with Sir David Barbour the terms of the new provincial contract for the North-West Provinces and Oudh.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 18.

Mr. E. Lowis and Mr. W. Doyly has been permitted to resign the Civil Service.

Lieutenant F. Nelson, Hyderabad Contingent, is transferred to the Burma Military Police.

Mr. Ney Elias is appointed Agent to the Governor-General in Khorassan and Seistan.

The services of Mr. R. Logan, Accountant-General, Bombay, are replaced at the disposal of the Financial Department.

Colonel G. Channer, V. C., C. B., officiates in command of a district with the rank of Brigadier-General, *vice* General H. Collett.

Captain F. Oswald, Hyderabad Contingent, is appointed 2nd Squadron Officer of the 1st Hyderabad Lancers.

THE DIAMOND CASE.

In the Jacob case to-day Mr. Inverarity continued to address the Court on the Advocate General's opening remarks and the evidence of the prosecution witnesses. He characterised the evidence of Abid and his wife as most unreliable and in parts grossly false. He then put in Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick's evidence, taken on commission at Hyderabad. The Advocate-General objected to this procedure on the same ground on which Mr. Inverarity had obtained the throwing out of the Nizam's evidence, but the Judge overruled the objection and accepted the evidence. Mr Inverarity having proved from the *Gazette of India* notification that Sir D. Fitzpatrick had proceeded to England on urgent private affairs, and could not have been detained for the purposes of this case. Three witnesses were examined, among them the Magistrate who tried the case in the Police Court. He was called to prove certain statements made by one of the prosecution witnesses in the Lower Court. The others were called to prove Mr. Jacob's movements on a certain date. The case for the defence closed, and the Advocate-General will address the jury to-morrow occupying all day. It is expected that the case will close on Monday.

"GENERAL" BOOTH IN CEYLON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, DEC. 18.

"General" Booth lectured last night at the public hall at Colombo on his social scheme, when a large gathering of all classes were present, the Hon'ble Gimlinto, M. L. C., presiding. H. E. the Governor of Ceylon was also present, giving liberal subscription to the work.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DEC. 18.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments:—4th (Prince Albert Victor's Own) Bombay Cavalry, Poona Horse—Captain Wadeson, 4th Squadron Commander, 7th Bombay Lancers (Belooch Horse) to be third Squadron Commander, sub *pro tem*.

With reference to Army Order No. 572, of the 6th ultimo, Captain Saville, 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, is confirmed in his appointment as Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Anderson, C. B., Commanding the Mhow District.

With effect from the 22nd October 1891, Surgeon Ricketts, Indian Medical Service, on being relieved of the Officiating Medical Charge of the 23rd Bombay Rifles, is posted to the Nagpore District, for general duty.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, War Office, it is notified that Lieutenant Lithgoa, No. 9 Company, Eastern Division, has been transfered to the 20th Field Battery, Royal Artillery, *vice* Lieutenant Barron whose transfer to that Battery has been cancelled.

The undermentioned officers have been reported to have passed the required examinations in the following languages:—Hindustani higher standard—Lieutenant Trotter, attached to the 3rd Bombay Infantry; Lieutenant Bentinck, attached to the 5th Bombay Infantry; Lieutenant Audin, 5th Bombay Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent; Lieutenant Benn, attached to the 5th Bombay Cavalry; Lieutenant Hocken, attached to the 23rd Bombay Rifles. In Persian higher standard—Lieutenant Harrington, 14th Bombay Infantry. In Marathi higher standard—Lieutenant Foster, 28th Bombay Infantry. In Beloochi according to the standard laid down in Government Resolution No. 161, dated 14th January, 1891—Second Lieutenant Hepper, 28th Field Battery, Royal Artillery; Second Lieutenant Lounders, 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers. In Hindustani lower standard—Major Blomfield, Lancashire Fusiliers; Lieutenant Greer Royal Engineers; Lieutenant Roosmale Coey, Leicester Regiment, attached to the 3rd Bombay Infantry.

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence:—

Colonel Ross, Staff Corps, Colonel-on-Staff Commanding Nusseerabad, in India, from 1st to 9th January, 1892, on private affairs, in extension of leave granted formerly; and Major Riddell Royal Dublin Fusiliers, to England, for six months, on private affairs.

The following officers underwent the course o instruction at the class firing, recently held at the School of Musketry at Deolali, and qualified as shown below and obtained the officers' extra certificate of Musketry:—2nd-Lieutenant Stewart, 18th Hussars; Lieutenant Ellis, Yorkshire Light Infantry; Lieutenant Cashel, Yorkshire Light Infantry; Lieutenant Nelson, Middlesex Regiment; Lieutenant Hensley, Royal Dublin Fusiliers; Major Alexander, Indian Staff Corps; Lieutenant Bannearman, Indian Staff Corps; Lieutenants Parker, Gordon, Vandezee, and Hoolsey, Indian Staff Corps, obtained the Officers' certificates of Musketry; and Lieutenant McLachlan, Royal Lancaster; Lieutenant Knight, 1st Royal North Lancashire Regiment; Lieutenant Andrew, Indian Staff Corps; Lieutenant Waller, Indian Staff Corps; Lieutenant Major, Indian Staff Corps; and Lieutenant Fisher, Indian Staff Corps.

DEATH OF RAO BAHADUR V. J. KIRTANE.

Rao Bahadur Venaik Jenardhan Kirtane, who was several years Dewan of Baroda and Indore, died to-day in the City of Poona.

A SEAT ON THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT,)

MADRAS, 18.

It is stated that Mr. Chentsalrow, C. I. E., the present member of the State Council of the Maharaja of Mysore, has been appointed to a seat in the Supreme Legislative Council. He entered the service of the Government of Madras in 1851 as a seventh clerk of the Sessions Court, Nellore.

SIR SPENCER WELLS.

Sir Spencer Wells, the eminent doctor, and daughter, have arrived at Madras.

THE RAILWAY DACOITY CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DEC. 18.

The trial of the dacoits who derailed and robbed the mail train on the South Indian Railway in the Trichinopoly District was concluded yesterday, when thirteen of the prisoners were transported for life. The approver was acquitted. The Judge characterized the case as a most serious one, a cold-blooded crime, and a daring and desperately wicked act. The conviction and sentence meet with public approval.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, DEC. 17.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Mombassa left here this evening.

PORT SAID, DEC. 17.

The Hall Line steamer Kirby Hall left here this evening.

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 17.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackinnon left here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats neglected.

Good Dhollera 3 11-16

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion £24,400,000, increase £500,000; public deposits £5,500,000, increase £100,000; other deposits, £30,000,000, increase £300,000; other securities £27,500,000, decrease £100,000; notes and gold £15,700,000, increase £500,000. The Bank's reserve is 44 per cent. of the Liabilities.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peshawar, Captain W. A. Wheler, will sail to-day for London, and Brindisi, Ismailia, and Aden, with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Major and Mrs Phayre, and children
Miss Winifield Latimer
Miss M Latimer
Miss Birrell
Mr E H Dooley
Mr C Palmer
Mr Crunden

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr Rodgers
Mr H L E Rama
Mr R N Dane
Mr Boyd
Capt Wunsterville
Mr Goodwin Norman
Mr Doherty
Mr E Cawil
Mr W S Sclater
Miss Small

FOR ISMAILIA.

Mr Shunwell
General and Mrs Goodfellow

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s. s. Assam, Captain G. W. F. Browne, on 26th December 1891.

FOR LONDON—Mr Radford, Mr Wilkin, Mr Chapman, and Mr James.
FOR BRINDISI—Mr McCartie, Mr Lee-Warner, Capt Day, Mr G Johnstone.
FOR MARSEILLES—Mr Oswold, Mr G E Lefevure, Mr Fritz Heimpel, Mrs Heimpel and two children.

Per s. s. Rosetta, Captain C. Gaddon, 2nd January 1892.

FOR LONDON—Two Masters Teatman.
FOR BRINDISI—Rev G Hailstone, Mr Courtney, and Mr Elliott.

Per s. s. Thames, Captain W. A. Seaton, on 9th January 1892.

FOR LONDON—Mr and Mrs Hutchinson.
FOR BRINDISI—Mr Pallis.
FOR MARSEILLES—Mr C Mitchell Jones.
FOR ISMAILIA—Mr and Mrs Baker, Mrs. Eldridge, Mr Wooder and Mr Mole.

THE Khan of Hangu, Muhammad Mozaffar Khan, who was a political prisoner at Lahore, suspected of complicity in the Miranzai troubles, died on the morning of the 15th instant, after a few days' illness. The deceased was above 80 years old, and was subject to asthma. His son, Sarwar Khan, has asked the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab for permission to take the remains of his father to Hangu for interment. We said a few days ago, when we gave publicity to the Khan's defence to the charges brought against him, that if the Government was inclined to show leniency to the Khan, it should come soon, as he was old and feeble. It would be too late now.

VANITY FAIR.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, NOV. 27.

IN the very minute description which has been handed down to us of the Creation of the World what strikes the modern imagination most forcibly is not the creation of the animals and man—that is an ever-recurring fact—nor the production of plants, trees, and herbs—that process repeats itself daily before our eyes—nor the separation of dry land from the waters—we have grown too used to hearing of islands being formed, and continents submerged to wonder at the original mighty change. The most prominent feature in those six long days' work was the sudden transition from a state of sunless, starless, moonless, perpetual gloom, to the glorious brilliancy of a sun-illumined day, and the tempered radiance of a star-lit night. It may be because we Londoners know how sad it is to sit in darkness—even the mitigated darkness of a pea-soup fog—that we appreciate so fully the importance and the grandeur of the moment when the command was given: "Let there be light." And light was made. Then the night brightened into rosy dawn, the dawn paled into golden morn, the morning grew into brilliant day, the day melted into amethyst and primrose eve, and the eve at last deepened into crescent-lit, star-spangled, dark-blue night. But of these beautiful changes that from hour to hour have been repeated through all the centuries since the word was spoken very little do we poor Londoners enjoy in these early days of winter. As regularly as the change from night to day, as the turn of the tide, or as the falling of the withered leaf, come the dark foggy days of November—days that make us think with horror of the pre-historic time of gloom; only happily there was nothing then but germs, microbes, &c., to be thereby depressed. A week's fog is calculated to lower the loftiest courage—to dishearten the most cheerful. Only because the palpable darkness sent to plague Pharoah into submission was not continuous enough did it fail to bring him to a sense of his duty. Another three days of it, and he would have given in, as humbly as we give in to anything suggested to us when we are under its influence, and anxious for emancipation. This week's fogs would have subjugated a Pharoah or a Tim Healy.

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After a gleam of sunshine sent by kind fate to enhance the brilliancy of the Churchill-Wilson wedding on Saturday, gloom settled down over us and there was no encouragement to do anything. It was just the weather to lie in bed with the influenza or fever as poor Prince George has done, for on recovering there would be no lost time to regret. It was perhaps even the best weather to die in; for it left the less to deplore, though these considerations hardly influenced Lord Lytton or the Bishop of Carlisle on the day of their departure to the better land. And it was just the weather to sit and read, read, read; undisturbed by anything except the rapid increase of the bill for gas, electric light, or candles. With an interesting book who thinks of fogs or even gas bills? "Father Stafford," by Anthony Hope, author of "A Man of Mark" (published by Cassell and Co.), is just such a book as one requires when times are dull, and life is slow. It puts us in the midst of a pleasant country-house party, interests us in all their doings, their sayings, their love affairs, and only relieves us of their company when they have gone through their little romance and settled down to quiet, unemotional domesticity. The story opens when Eugene Lane, the rich son of a self-made man, is, with the help of his mother, entertaining his friends and his bride-elect at his country-house. He is young, good-looking, and of average virtue, but not too strict in his devotion to his lady-love, Miss Kate Bernard, to forbid his enjoying the society of her friend, Lady Claudia Territon. Among his other guests are his aunt, Miss Jane Chambers, a lady who adds little to the gaiety of the story, the Hon. Bob Territon, who supplies the slang and the fun, Mr. Haddington, who makes some of the love, Mr. Morewood, an artist and a cynic, as well as a painter, Sir Roderick Ayre, a middle-aged baronet, with experiences drawn from a long, if not very edifying, study of life, a bishop, a rector, and a wife or two in attendance on these divines. When Father Stafford promises to join the party, there is much excitement and interest shown by everyone, and those who do not know him ask eagerly for information as to his life, his views, and his uncommon title; for Father Stafford is not a Catholic priest, but an Anglican Father, with a big parish somewhere in the Mile End Road, East London. Here is what the author tells us of Father Stafford's life before the opening of the story.

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"In these days, when the discussion of theological topics has emerged from the study into the street, there to jostle persons engaged in their lawful business, a man who makes for himself a position as a prominent champion of any view, becomes to a considerable extent a public character, and Charles Stafford's career had excited much notice. Although still a young man, but little past thirty, he was adored by a powerful body of followers, and received the even greater compliment of hearty detestation from all, both within and without the Church, to whom his views seemed dangerous and pernicious. He had administered a large parish with distinction; he had written a treatise of profound patriotic learning and uncompromising sacerdotal pretensions. He had defended the institution of a celebrated priesthood, and was known to have treated the Reformation with even less respect than it has been of late accustomed to receive. He had done more than all this: he had impressed all who met him with a character of absolute devotion and disinterestedness, and there were many who thought that a successor to the saints might be found in Stafford, if anywhere in this degenerate age. Yet though he was, or was thought to be, all this, his friends were yet loud in declaring—and ever foremost among them, Eugene Lane—that a better, simpler, or more modest man did not exist. For the weakness of humanity it may be added that Stafford's appearance gave him fully the external aspect most suitable to the part his mind urged him to play: for he was tall and spare, his fine-cut face, clean-shaven, displayed the penetrating eyes, prominent nose, and large mobile mouth, that the memory associates with pictures of Italian prelates who were also statesmen. These personal characteristics, combined with his attitude on Church matters, caused him to be familiarly known among the flippant by the nickname of the "Pope." Father Stafford's fasting and hard work in the squalid East End of London were perhaps bad preparation for the change to a delightful country-house and the society of two charming young girls. He was perhaps doubly susceptible to their fascinations. Protected, as he was too, by his vow of celibacy which made him in the girls' eyes as invulnerable to the shafts of love as Achilles was to the weapons of his enemies, there was in many ways more freedom or less restraint in their intercourse than if he had been the ordinary young clergyman of whose heart the susceptibility is a matter too well known to need a danger signal. But the vow of celibacy was not armour to protect the man against a shaft directed against the one vulnerable point—his heart. The fascinations of Lady Claudia were not only too strong for the heart of Eugene Lane, which should have been irrevocably bound to his fiance Miss Bernard, but they subjugated the ascetic soul of Father Stafford. The story tells how he wrestled with the temptation to give up his soul in exchange for her love, and we follow him with sympathetic yearnings to the end, which it would not be fair to the author to disclose. To praise the book from cover to cover is also only fair. The characters are pleasantly drawn, the dialogue is sprightly, and the plot is carefully though easily worked out, without making any unnecessary calls on our patience or our credibility. Here is an example of how pleasantly he makes them tell their own story:—

"Where's Stafford?" asked Ayre.

"In his room—at work, I suppose. He put off my sitting."

"Never mind Father Stafford," said Claudia decisively. "Who is going to play tennis? I shall play with Sir Roderick."

"I'd much rather sit still in the shade," pleaded Sir Roderick.

"You're a very rude *old* gentleman! But you must play all the same—against Bob and Mr. Morewood."

"Where do I come in?" asked Eugene. "Mayn't I do anything Lady Claudia?"

The others were looking after the net and the racquets, and Claudia was left with him for a moment.

"Yes," she said, "you may go and sit on Kate's trunks till they look."

"Wait a little while; I will be revenged on you. I want though to ask you a question."

"Oh! is it a question that no one else, Kate for instance, could help you with?

"It's not about myself."

"Is it about me?"

"Yes."

"What's the matter, Mr. Lane; is it anything serious?"

"Very."

"Nonsense," said Claudia, "you really must n't do it Mr. Lane, or I can't stay for the cricket match."

"We shall be desolate. Stafford is going in a few days."

But Claudia's face was entirely guileless as he replied. "Is he? I'm so sorry! But he's looking much stronger, isn't he?"

With which she departed to join Sir Roderick, who had been spending the interval in extracting from Morewood an account of Stafford's behaviour.

"Hard hit was he"? he concluded.

"He looked it."

"Wonder what he'll do! I'll give you five to four he asks her."

"Done," said Morewood: "in fives."

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Messrs. Lawrence and Bullen have brought out an interesting volume of travels, "Land Travel and Seafaring," by Mr. Morley Roberts. There is a freshness about the descriptions of life in the "Bush" in Australia that is very pleasant; and as Mr. Roberts has had varied experience and tells them with simplicity which goes far to prove their reality, his book is very readable for those interested in the subject.

REVIEWS.

THE ALDINE POETS.

MESSRS. BELL AND SON'S latest additions to the new Aldine Series are Spencer's works, in five volumes, and a one-volume edition of Gray. The former is a reprint of an edition prepared by Mr. Payne Collier in 1862, than whom no more scholarly or painstaking editor ever took a poet in hand. It is, like all the series, beautifully printed, and it would be difficult for anyone in search of a uniform collection of the standard poets to find a handier or a more handsome edition at a moderate price than the Aldine. Gray has found a careful and scholarly editor in Dr. Bradshaw, of the Madras Education Department, who has told the story of Gray's literary life very fully, and has given an abundance of annotations.

THE GOLDEN TREASURY SERIES.

Messrs. Macmillan have lately made several additions to their re-issue of the Golden Treasury Series. Bacon's "Essays on Good and Evil" is a perfect sample of old-faced typography, and but for its size—it may almost be called a pocket edition—it might pass, so far as printing is concerned, for a product of Bacon's own days. Lord Selbourne's "Book of Praise" supplies as representative a collection of English sacred poetry as can be met with, and like all the "Golden Treasury" reprints it is beautifully got up. The same, and more, can be said of the selection from Shelley's Poems which reaches us this week, for in addition to a judicious choice of all that is best in his writings, it has an admirable preface by Mr. Stopford Brooke, than whom no one is better fitted to introduce and interpret Shelley, for the poet has seldom had a critic more in sympathy with his spirit.

AN ILLUSTRATED ENGLISH HISTORY.

An illustrated edition of the late Mr. J. R. Green's "Short History of the English People" is a venture which, when as well done as Messrs. Macmillan do all that they undertake, was certain to succeed, and we are not surprised to learn that the whole of the first edition of a hundred thousand copies was sold within a few days of its issue. The original work, which first appeared as a popular hand-book, only came out as library edition after it had attained greater vogue than any history of England that had ever been published. The illustrated edition is a worthy presentment of a work which opened up a new vein of historical handicraft, and showed the English people that there were aspects of the national life which historians, if they had not neglected altogether, had at least put into a subordinate place, notwithstanding that these were the very aspects in which its development was most fully exhibited. The general plan of illustration, if we may judge from the first two parts, is strictly historical and antiquarian. That is to say, no demand is made upon imaginative illustration. Instead of pictures of scenes which may be the product of an instructed fancy, but of fancy all the same, we have engravings of antiquarian objects actually in existence which illustrate directly or indirectly the state of civilization, and the manners of the time to which they belong. The frontispiece, a finely illuminated facsimile of the picture of St. Matthew from the Book of Kells, of the seventh century, has of course a distinct antiquarian significance, and if the book throughout is to be illustrated on the same plan a new and hitherto unanticipated value will be given to what was already one of the most valuable efforts in the telling of English history. The new "Short History" is a handsome quarto, and the typographical and artistic production of the work is in every way worthy of the great literary excellence of the book.

DESCRIPTIVE GUIDE AND SKETCH OF THE NIZAM'S RAILWAY.

Mr. F. S. Llewellin, Traffic Inspector of the Nizam's State Railway, has just issued from the press a handy little brochure, entitled "A Guide and Descriptive Sketch of the Nizam's Railway." The series of articles contained in the book were originally contributed by the author, to the St. John's, Secunderabad, *Parish Magazine*, and in response to a request and a demand for such a work Mr. Llewellin published them in the form now before us. The scope and opportunities for dealing with much interesting and useful information, in connection with this line, and the many places at which it touches, are ample for a much more pretentious volume than that which the author has presented to the public, but Mr. Llewellin has been successful in wrapping up neatly into his little book all that is required for the traveller who must run as he reads. All that is likely to interest a tourist is dealt with in a concise form, and the history, architecture, commerce, and traditions of those places in the Nizam's territory where the iron road touches is neatly and attractively told within 100 pages of a post octavo volume. Much of the information has been compiled with great difficulty, particularly that which relates to the Telingana District, of which no history exists. No traveller on this railway should be unprovided with the work, which is to be obtained of Messrs. Pearson and Co., Secunderabad.

THE BURMA DIRECTORY AND DIARY.

The *Rangoon Gazette* press have published their directory and diary for the ensuing year. As in former years it sustains its reputation by being one of the most complete and handy works of its kind. The directory and exchange tables, and such other information that it is desirable everyone should have at their hand, are carefully prepared, and are models of accuracy and neatness.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN'S PUBLICATIONS.

In their eighth volume Messrs. Macmillan and Co. maintain the excellent standard of previous volumes of the *English Illustrated*. Indeed it surpasses other volumes, for month by month the directors add to their list of contributors and artists, and each succeeding number seems better than the last. Not only is the reading matter of the best, but the illustrations too are abundant and singularly artistic. It is noticeable too that its bulk is increasing. The dainty green and gilt-covered volumes are accumulating, and form a very handsome row on the bookshelf. Already two numbers of the ninth year of issue have been published. When the *English Illustrated* was first launched there were many who predicted its early demise. But it continues to hold its own against *Harper* and the *Century*, and is certainly well worth the sixpence which is asked for it. Messrs. Macmillan have also added several new volumes during the past month to their marvellous colonial series of chief works. "Tim," one of the latest batch, by an anonymous writer, is a charming story. These works supply a want which was very severely felt in this country, where railway literature is comparatively unknown, and lending libraries still in a very primitive condition. They are the very best possible volumes for steam-ship libraries, and no vessel carrying passengers between Bombay and Europe can afford to be without them.—Among their educational series are further volumes of the well-known selections from classical authors, with critical notes, and a history of the German language by Professor Trechmann, of the Adelaide University. "Sermons out of Church" is another of the latest batch of publications, and it is only necessary to state that it is by the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," to recommend it.

"MUTINY MEMOIRS."

UNDER this title a very neat volume in cloth with bevelled boards has been issued from the *Pioneer* press at Allahabad. It is a reprint of a series of excellent articles which Colonel A. R. D. Makenzie, honorary A.D.C. to the Viceroy, contributed to our contemporary, recounting his experiences in the great Sepoy revolt of 1857. The work is dedicated to His Excellency and is remarkably easy reading. Streamlets of clear type meander through meadows of broad margin and the eye never wearies. The author was but a subaltern of cavalry at the time of the Mutiny, but its incidents have left an indelible impression on his memory, and he tells his tales in a graphic style. Here is a sample of in his account of the storming of Delhi:—

On the 13th it was my hard fate to be on outpost duty at Azadpore, where rumours reached me that the assault was likely to be delivered before dawn on the 14th. My picquet should in ordinary course have been relieved that morning, but no relief came; and as the day wore on, it seemed that I was destined to be left out there kicking my heels, forlorn and forgotten, till all should be over. This was more than could be borne; so I despatched messenger after messenger into camp with imploring letters, begging for the recall of my picquet. My entreaties were successful, and I had the intense, if selfish, gratification of at length seeing in the distance the small column of dust which heralded the approach of the party that had been sent to take my place. Very grumpy and sulky was the officer in command; but, after all, it was his turn for the duty. Everyone must take his luck as it comes. Consoling him with this crusted old apothegm, I lost no time in clearing out of the post and taking my detachment back to camp; but even then I was destined to grievous disappointment. The troops intended to form the Cavalry Brigade under Sir Hope Grant had been told off, and my party had to content itself with forming part of the reserve which remained in camp. So I lost the chance of being one of the glorious six hundred, whose heroic endurance that day under a fierce hurricane of grape and musketry "prevented the enemy, who had been driven back the 4th Column, from advancing along the open ground between the Ridge and the City and taking the whole of our left attack in flank."* When the attempt of the column under the gallant Colonel Reid to force an entrance into the City by the Lahore Gate failed, partly owing to the want of artillery, and partly to the defeat of the auxiliary Kashmir contingent, the whole brunt of keeping the victorious rebels, many thousands in numbers, from pouring out of Kissengunge and pursuing our retreating infantry, fell on the Cavalry Brigade. Before, however, the enemy could dare to trust themselves on the plain beyond the shelter of their walls, it was necessary to drive the horsemen from it; and fierce was the effort to do so. From the walls of the City, from the suburbs of Kissehgunge, a fiery hail of lead unceasingly swept. Saddle after saddle was emptied; horse after horse fell, but not for a moment was there the slightest wavering or unsteadiness. Quietly and without confusion the ranks continued to close together and fill ever-recurring gaps, grimly determined to hold their ground to the last man. Utterly unable to return the fire, or to do anything but remain immoveable as passive living targets, they seemed doomed to eventual annihilation—when Tomb's famous troop of horse artillery galloped to the rescue. Taking up a position at the closest of close quarters, not more than two hundred yards from the enemy, it was not long after our guns came into action that they drove the hitherto triumphant rebels back from the external walls into the labyrinth of houses in their rear, and materially reduced their fire. But from the Lahore Gate an unsilenced 24-pounder still continued to pour grape into the ranks, and to tear many a ghastly gap in them. Not till the rebel fire, drawn off by the success of our attack on the Kashmiri Gate, had dwindled away to harmlessness, and all danger of a sortie was effectually extinguished, was the sorely crippled Cavalry Brigade withdrawn from its post of honour.

Though this deed of the six hundred before the walls of Delhi has not been sung by the Poet Laureate, and is not so world-famous as that of the other six hundred at Balaclava, it fully deserves to be bracketed with it as an example of heroism and self-sacrificing devotion. Each is a brilliant instance of the perfect union of discipline and courage. If the charge of the Light Brigade was a blunder, so much the greater is the glory of the brave men who rode to death without questioning their orders.

Theirs not to reason why,
Theirs but to do and die.

There was no blunder in the order which devoted the six hundred of the Delhi Cavalry to face a *feu d'enfer* for the salvation of their Infantry comrades. Every soldier who knows what it is to "sit still to be shot at" will appreciate with pride the feat of arms performed on that morning of the 14th September 1857 by the British and Native Cavalry Brigade under the command of the fearless and gentle Sir Hope Grant.

This however cannot be called the chief charm of the work. It contains all the *gup* of the Mutiny, the tales which are told over the walnuts and the wine, and these after all are the most enjoyable part of the work. We reproduce one of them:—

The picquet had been furnished by one of the Punjab cavalry regiments, and was commanded by a gentleman of a rather taciturn habit who is still well remembered under his nickname of "Fowls." Never shall I forget the quaint but gallant spectacle which he presented, as with his faithful quizzing glass firmly glued on to one eye he faced his enemies and laid about him with his sword, grimly silent, while being slowly driven back by the *force majeure* of overwhelming numbers. The story goes that he earned his *petit nom* as follows:—On one occasion, on the line of march, he had, for days and weeks, ridden solemnly and silently among his comrades. Not a word had ever escaped his lips till, on one memorable morning, as his detachment entered a village, our friend, who must have been gloomily pondering on the scantiness of the supplies in the camp larder of the mess, espied a family of *moorgis* busily scratching up the dust on the road before him. The welcome sight was too much for him. Then and there he lifted up his voice and cried "Fowls!" and straightway relapsed into pristine dumbness. Seldom if ever has so short a speech been greeted with such loud applause. His delighted comrades, now that the spell was broken, naturally hoped that the sudden ejaculation was but a preliminary to a permanent loosening of the hitherto tied tongue; but they were doomed to disappointment. From that time forth not a word escaped those lips. Neither fowls nor ducks nor geese nor turkeys, nor even sheep availed any more to draw forth the slightest oral token of appreciation—merely would the half sleepy eyes glisten into life at the sight of the welcome "find," and possibly a nod of the head would direct attention to it. Thus came it about that the soubrequet of "Fowls" was by unanimous vote conferred on its possessor.

That evening when we were all assembled at dinner in the mess tent, an unfortunate "Pandy" who had been found skulking under a bush by some of our men was brought before the commanding officer. There was no mistaking him for anything but a sepoy; and there could be no doubt about his fate. Still I could not help thinking his luck was very hard; and doubtless my face betrayed my feelings; for the unfortunate man, with an appealing look at me, declared he was no sepoy, but had been my domestic servant! and he implored me to bear witness to his truth and save his life. What could I do! It was impossible to swear to a falsehood; but I pleaded hard, though, I fear, unsuccessfully, that he might be allowed to escape.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA of Bhownugger has againgenerously presented prizes for the forthcoming exhibition of the value of Rs. 300. H. E. the Governor as Patron of the Society gives a prize for the best picture in the exhibition. Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, the Judges of the High Court, some members of the Bar, the Bombay Natural History Society, the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang, Messrs. N. N. Wadia, J. N. Tata, Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy, G. C. Whitworth and G. Cotton have all contributed to the prize list, and Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd give a valuable album of views for the best six photographs. These are all in addition to the two gold and twelve silver medals presented by the Society. The prospectus is now ready, and can be obtained by sending a post card to Messrs. Soundy and Co. Professional artists, who may be willing to send their pictures either for sale or exhibition, are requested to communicate with the Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Art Society.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS.

THE following is the programme of H. E. the Governor's visit to Bijapur and the Southern Mahratta country in December and January:—

December 28, Monday.—Leave Victoria Terminus at 9-30 p.m.

December 29, Tuesday.—Arrive Poona at 2-58 a.m., leave Poona at 3-10 a.m., arrive Hotgi at 9-48 a.m., leave Hotgi at 10-20 a.m., and arrive Gadag at 11-58 p.m.

December 30, Wednesday.—Stop.

December 31, Thursday.—Leave Gadag by special train at about 7 a.m., and arrive Bijapur at about 5 p.m.

January 1, Friday.—Stop.

January 2, Saturday.—Ride to Athni (45 miles).

January 3, Sunday.—Ride to Miraj (25 miles) and leave by rail at 11-52 a.m.

January 4, Monday.—Arrive Poona at 5 a.m., leave Poona at 0-30 a.m., and arrive Victoria Terminus at 7 a.m.

FEMALE LABOUR IN THE AHMEDABAD MILLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. S. S. Bengallee, in justice to himself, has been anxious to have his dissent from his brother-commissioners made public. In justice to the mill-women, he might also have added the note of his brother-commissioners on his minute of dissent, in which he only lays down abstract principles. The commissioners say: "Knowing the serious effect the proposed legislation would have on these women, we took the trouble to examine carefully into the details of this question at Ahmedabad. We regret that our colleague, Mr. Bengallee, was not present at the Ahmedabad meetings, when the subject was inquired into. Those who inquired into the subject unanimously recommended, the women to be exempted from the 11 hours rule; and on this point the women in their petition to Government say: "The Factory Commission that *personally visited the place have studied* the subject very fully and your petitioners trust that *their opinion* would carry adequate weight with Government. From personal study and enquiry the commissioners unanimously assert that the work of women in Ahmedabad was not so continuous as in Bombay, and certainly not as hard as it is for females in England. With two operatives working on one machine, it is nearly always possible for each of them to take frequent spells of rest. Mr. Bengallee, who was absent from the field of inquiry and study, asserts in his minute of dissent that, the women 'labour as long as the male operatives, and at as heavy a task.' The absentee member furthner states:—'The mill-owners of Ahmedabad may or may not carry out the threat of dismissing all women from employment.' Against this conjecture in the minute of dissent, we have the emphatic unanimous declaration of the commissioners, who had taken the trouble to make inquiries and study facts as they are and not as they might be, that 'we know that arrangements have already been made at Ahmedabad to take action in this direction as soon as the new law has been passed.'"—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, Dec. 18.   K. N. BAHADURJI.

UPON the formation of the Salt Union, Mr. Joseph Verdin, whose works had been absorbed by the Union, gave the sum of £26,000 to form the nucleus of a fund for providing compensation to property owners in the salt district who suffered from the subsidence. The recent passing into law of the Salt Subsidence Compensation Bill has obviated the necessity for recourse to any special fund, and Mr. Verdin has consequently decided to hand £6,000 over to the Victoria Infirmary, Northwich, and to devote the £20,000 remaining to the promotion of technical education in Northwich and Wensford.

TWENTY-EIGHT years ago a young Irish girl refused to marry and accompany her *fiancé* to New Zealand on the plea that she could not leave her mother, who, weak and ailing, was alone in the world save for her. The old woman was admitted into an almshouse, and there this self-sacrificing daughter has been in attendance upon her and the other inmates all these weary years. A short time ago the mother died, and no sooner did the news reach the faithful suitor, who, meanwhile had made a large fortune in New Zealand, then he wrote begging his old love to come out to him as his bride, and enclosing a pre-paid ticket for her passage. The fair Margaret, who is now fifty years of age, has accepted his renewed offer; and she starts this week for the Antipodes, never as yet having been beyond the little town of Downpatrick in her life.

CRIMINAL LIFE IN BOMBAY.

III.

THE GAMBLING OF TO-DAY.

AFTER the suppression of the *bursat-ka-satta* there was little or no gambling done in Bombay, but those who had been depending for their living on it again found means to defy the law, as they do to this day. Gambling may not be carried on so extensively as it was before; but the police have, nevertheless, a great deal of trouble in bringing offenders to justice. Gamblers are so cunning, and have so many spies watching the movements of the police, that the detective powers of the latter are severely put to the test in discovering the whereabouts of gamblers, and even when they have been successful, of getting sufficient evidence to secure conviction. The wonder, therefore, is that we see so often in the morning papers paragraphs, headed "A Gang of Gamblers," or "A Raid on a Gaming House."

Barsat-ka-satta being effectually stopped, a gang of gamblers would sometimes hire a boat, go out on the water, and, while enjoying a sail, play to their heart's content. Referring, however, to the gaming-houses of Bombay, gambling is now carried on, as we have already stated, with great care and secrecy. A nautch or dinner party is sometimes got up, but only as a pretext for gamblers carrying on their play. They are always careful to have spies on the watch round the house, and in the vicinity of the police-stations, so that any suspicious movements of the police may be noted, and the alarm given at once. Notwithstanding this the police are often successful in reaching the house and gaining an entrance, only however, to find the men they pounce upon, pretending to be interested in a nautch or sitting comfortably at dinner, their cards and dice having suddenly and mysteriously disappeared. Finding from experience that the police are sometimes successful, notwithstanding all their precautions against surprise in getting at them, and being aware that all money found on the floor is confiscated, professional gamblers have taken to using counters, which they call *bunds*. These not only secure them against losing money, but they make no noise, for gamblers have sometimes been discovered by the click of the coin passing from hand to hand. The methods of gaming are simple. The dice they play with are not square, but oblong in shape, and are numbered only on four sides: 6, 4, 3, and 2. One party will say, "I play *jitu*," which means they play for a couple of 6's, a couple of 4's, or a 6 and a 4; and the other will say, "I play *haru*," or "I play to lose," which means they play to turn up a couple of 3's, a couple of 2's, or a 3 and a 2. Then the dice are tossed, and the one getting *jitu* in a required number of throws before other gets *haru*, of course, wins. But in this cheating is often carried on, and this is termed *nagan*. It is a strange, yet most appropriate name, for as no one is known to recover from the poisonous bite of the female cobra or *nagan*, the most deadly of reptiles, so the victim of the game *nagan* is sure to meet ruin at the hands of the sharpers he plays against.

THE PROFESSIONAL GAMESTER AT WORK.

Let us now see how the professional gamester sets to work to secure victims for the *nagan*. Well practised in the wiles of his unlawful profession, and quick at discovering strangers to city life, he will seek the acquaintance of a probable victim, make himself agreeable to him, and having won the confidence of the unsuspecting one, will invite him to his house. These friends, accomplices rather, will drop in one by one, the party becomes merry, and ultimately a game is proposed. This the stranger is too polite, after the kind treatment he has experienced at the hands of his new-made friend, to refuse. Sides are chosen, and the game begins, but *the dice are loaded*. The stranger's side, of course, loses, but he imagines his partners, whom he does not suspect of being the accomplices of his opponents, are fellows in misfortune; and to encourage the victim, real dice are, by clever sleight-of-band sometimes transferred to the table for the loaded dice, and fortune changes for a few throws; but in the end the poor victim is robbed of all he possesses.

RAIDS ON GAMBLING DENS.

Some exciting tales are told of clever and daring captures of gamblers in their dens. A gaming-house having been discovered, the name of the keeper and the *habitue* of the house having been obtained, and the necessary warrant for apprehension having been secured, the next and most difficult thing to do is to evade the watchful eyes of the spies. The police have often to resort to disguise, gain entrance to a house adjoining that occupied by the gamblers, and reaching the opposite roof by means of ladders, drop down on the gamblers as they sit at play. Sometimes the police will make their way through gullies to the back of a house, where gamblers have taken up their abode, and then have to scale the wall for three or four storeys before effecting their purpose. Even when pounced upon, the gamblers, rather than give in, will show fight, or leap from windows, risking neck and limb, rather than allow themselves to be captured. An exciting tale is told of how Superintendent Brewin secured a gang of Bania gamblers, who for eighteen months had defied all attempts at capture. One night a message was conveyed to Mr. Brewin that the Banias were gaming in their house. Knowing the difficulty that would attend a surprise, Mr. Brewin disguised himself as a Bania, and, attended by Inspector Young and Constable Holdway, went to the spot at midnight. The task set the police was by no means an easy one. The gamblers, it was known, were seated in the fourth storey of a house, every door of which was securely barred, and all ingress or egress from one floor to another further cut off by means of trap-doors. The only chance of reaching the gamblers without alarming them, was through one of the surrounding buildings which, as is usual in the native town, stand in close proximity to one another, being merely separated by narrow sweepers' gullies. A cordon of native policemen was first placed round the suspected premises, and then Mr. Brewin and Inspector Young entered the house on the right, while Constable Holdway went on the left. Mr. Brewin, on reaching the topmost floor, made a leap, at imminent danger to himself, from a window over a gully about three feet wide into the third storey of the gaming-house, and was followed by Inspector Young. The Superintendent made his way to the staircase, but a trap-door on the landing barred further progress. He burst this open, however, as well as another door further on, and almost before the scared gamblers knew the cause of all the disturbance, he was in their midst. Cards, shells, and money were hurriedly concealed, but a brief search brought them from their hiding places. The evidence was complete, and thus a most notorious gaming-house was closed.

Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali Khan Bahadur, chief of the Detective Department, can tell many tales of exciting raids on gaming-houses: and they are all of a like character. He tells how a notorious gambler, named Kasu, a man who was a great opium-eater, and addicted to all kinds of vice, was caught. It was only by careful strategy and manœuvring that the police succeeded in gaining entrance to an adjoining house, from which they made their way by ladders to the roof of the building in which was the gambling den. When the police suddenly burst the door open, everybody tried to flee, except Kasu, who made no attempt to escape. He threw himself on the heap of money that was lying on the floor in order to secure as much as possible before he was seized by the police. He was not afraid of being arrested, nor of the police court, and he knew very well that in the event of conviction, the fine that would be imposed on him would not anything like equal the pile on the floor, which, if secured by the police, would be confiscated. He filled his pockets with silver, and even crammed as much as he could into his mouth. Inspector Dillon also tells of the exciting capture of a notorious gang of gamblers who, after numerous unsuccessful attempts, having kept the police at bay for a great many years, were secured in the same manner as Kasu, though with more exciting results. The police descended on the gaming den from the roof, and surprised the men at play. Instead of fleeing or giving in as Kasu did, the men showed fight, but were overpowered. Then seeing escape by the door was impossible, two of them, determined not to be captured, dashed through a window, which was on the fourth storey, and leaped to the ground. They were not killed, but their injuries were serious. One in particular had his jaw, an arm, a leg, and several ribs broken. He was not expected to live, but he did recover, after a long stay in hospital, although he regained his freedom with a face disfigured for life. But he was an altered man in another way. He gave up gambling, opened a shop in the bazaar, and became a respectable and prosperous tradesman.

THE CUNNING OF GAMBLERS.

Nothing could illustrate the cunning of gamblers better than an incident which occurred not long ago. A police officer in disguise obtained entrance to a suspected gaming-house, and finding his surmise was correct quietly left. He had no sooner gone than one suggested to his fellow-gamesters, that the man just gone was a spy. Determined to find out if the police had a watch set on the house, and if they had a warrant to defeat their aim, the gamblers secured the door, got out of the rear windows, and in the dark were unobserved as they scrambled down the wall. The police, armed with a warrant, returned, and finding the door barred burst it open, and were staggered to find instead of a gang of excited gamblers only a frightened woman, hugging her infant to her bosom. The police, of course, retired, beaten for this time, and to add to their discomfiture a charge was brought by the woman against the officers for criminal trespass, which was, however, dismissed.

The next article will be the first of a series on cheating, in which illustrations will be given of the clever ruses resorted to by swindlers in Bombay.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE AMERICAN MARATHI MISSION.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR presided at the distribution of prizes in connection with the American Marathi Mission School for Christian Children, and the opening of the new dormitory for girls on Thursday afternoon, and Lady Harris distributed the prizes and gave the name of "Bowker" to the dormitory after the founders of the mission. On the arrival of his Excellency and Lady Harris, who were accompanied by Captain Fowle, A.-D.-C., the school-children sang the hymn "Joy Bells."

The Rev. J. G. Abbott then read a history of the building and school-report as follows:—

Your Excellency, Lord Harris, Lady Harris, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I propose in a few words to give the history connected with the purchase of the building under whose roof we have gathered this afternoon, the purpose for which this building is to be used, and a report of the school to which this building will form an important adjunct. The children whom you see before you belong to the American Mission Christian School. This school was started from very small beginnings by the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Hume, who, I regret to say, are not with us to-day, the necessity for a change having obliged them to return for a season to the United States. To them this school owes its existence. They have laboured for it with great earnestness and self-sacrifice, and it is a disappointment to us as it must be to them, that they are not here to-day to share in the pleasure of this occasion. The plan of the school as conceived by them was unique for India, in that it adopted the idea of co-education, and is, in fact, the only school of its kind in this country. Separate boarding schools were opened for the boys and girls of Christian parentage, but they meet together in the day-school even in the highest standards. The accommodation for all departments of the school was for a time the most meagre, but thanks to your Excellency's perdecessor, Sir James Fergusson, then Governor of Bombay, land on Parel Road was sold by the Government to the American Mission at a nominal rate, upon which was erected a building for the day-school, and another for a dormitory for boys. While the boys were thus provided for, the girls were still badly off, and the originators of the school tried hard to secure a site and the means to build. No suitable land could, however, be found, and all projects that came before us seemed prohibitive, on the score of cost, or were unsuitable for our purpose on other grounds. A little over two years ago, when we were most desponding regarding the possibility of securing a dormitory for our girls, this building with its ample grounds was offered for sale. The price put upon it was 51,000 rupees. There was everything in favour of this building as to location, healthiness and convenience, but the 60,000 rupees that would be needed to purchase the building and complete the alterations necessary was a figure that staggered even those of us who had the most faith in the final success of determined effort. To carry out our desire we appealed to the good Government under whose protection we are carrying on our work. And here again we have to thank the Educational Department, and especially your Excellency's predecessor in office, Lord Reay, for generously coming to the assistance of our scheme and giving us the conditional promise of one-fourth of the cost of the building. With this promise of assistance we were able to present our plea to our mission board in the United States with much more assurance of success. In doing so we were not disappointed. The subject was heartily taken up by the ladies of America, and we soon received a cablegram giving us the welcome permission to purchase. The responsibility of raising the necessary 46,000 rupees was undertaken by the Womans Board of Foreign Missions, the president of which was Mrs. Albert Bowker, who personally interested herself in the raising of this money. During the interest taken in the raising of the fund, Mrs. Bowker felt it necessary to resign the post she had long and successfully held as president of the Womans Board. It was therefore suggested by the donors that this gift to the daughters of India should be considered a memorial to Mrs. Bowker, and that it should bear her name. The name of "Bowker Hall" which her Excellency Lady Harris is asked to give to this building is thus a memorial to a lady whose influence has been very wide in those works of love which the Christian women of America are seeking to do for their sisters in eastern lands. This building is not just such an one as we should have built for the purpose of a dormitory for our girls. It was built for a residence and not for a school, but as your Excellencies will see on inspection, it is a large commodious building that can give room for a large number of girls. At present the northern portion of the building, including both floors is given to the school. The upper middle hall and the upper floor of the southern portion to the ladies in charge of the school. The remainder of the lower floor is waiting to be used by the school when it shall have so increased in size as to require it all. The cost of the building up to date has been as follows:—Purchase money Rs. 51,000. Legal expenses, alterations, repairs, and all other expenses, Rs. 9,441, making a total of Rs. 60,441. This has been met by the Government grant of Rs. 15,000 and the balance of Rs. 45,441 from the ladies of America. There are at present 35 girls living under this roof, under the charge of Miss Millard and a matron, so that every [illegible] been made to secure their proper [illegible] those acquirements needed for [illegible] wives or mothers in their future [illegible] this building is finally completed [illegible] hope of its proving a blessing [illegible] hundreds, and we hope thousands [illegible] India, and indirectly through the [illegible] of pure and cultured Christian homes [illegible] the present and future generations [illegible] now desire your Excellency, on behalf of the girls of this school and their parents and friends, the Native Christians of Bombay, and in behalf of the American Marathi Mission, to thank those who have in any way assisted in the procuring of this building. To your Excellency personally, and the Government which your Excellency represents, in its Educational and Public Works Departments, both for the generous grant of 15,000 rupees, and for the kind services of the Executive Engineer, Khan Bahadur M. C. Marzban, in planning and carrying out so successfully, and so agreeably to our wishes, the alterations and repairs which the building required. Nor would we forget those who in less prominent but not less important ways have assisted us. And, finally, our sincere thanks are due to the Christian women of America who have given us this building, a truly munificent gift, for the purpose of developing a noble Christian womanhood in this land. As your Excellency is well aware, we are firm believers in the elevating power of the Gospel of Christ, whether this power is manifested in America or England, or in this land where other systems of religion have so long held sway. What Christianity has done for the West it will do for the East, and we heartily welcome all those helps that enable us to bring the daughters of India into close contact with the principles. He taught who came to this world to save mankind. We believe in secular education, and hence readily fall in with the educational system the Government has laid down, but we do not believe that secular or merely moral teaching can elevate mankind, and we therefore desire that this building should bear witness to our belief that there is no hope for India except that of accepting the divine method, by which each individual is elevated. This divine method we believe is our Saviour, Christ Jesus, who is the Way, the Truth and the Life. More than to man, therefore, our sincerest thanks are due to Him by whose providence the minds of men have been inclined to come to our assistance, and place in our hands this building, which we pray and trust may be used for His honour and glory so long as stone shall remain upon stone. I shall now very briefly give a report of the school, which is attended by the girls of this dormitory, and to whose exercises we shall listen this afternoon. The total number on the rolls is 105; of these 84 are of Christian parentage, the remaining 21 being Hindus, Mahomedans, and Jews. The course of study extends from the alphabet to matriculation. The first who matriculated from this school were two girls, one of whom is now an assistant teacher to Pandita Ramabai. The other, the wife of one of the Native Pastors of this city. The estimated current expenses of this school, exclusive of dormitory expenses for the present year, is Rs. 4,206. This may seem large for the number of scholars, but it must be remembered that the expense has to be regulated by the number of standards and not by the number of scholars. This expense is met by the Government grant, which for the last five years has been 731 per year, but which we hope will be larger next year. By fees, which have amounted to Rs. 331, and the balance of Rs. 3,144 from the mission and the donations of friends. The fees may seem small, but the number of pupils is not yet large, and the fees have also to be regulated according to the means of the Christian community, which at present is not abundant. Donations from friends in Bombay have not been large this year. As a rule, we have not been accustomed to ask our friends for donations. We send around no subscription book, but our friends must not mistake our silence as though meaning that we do not need their help. We well know what pinching want is in connection with our work. The opportunities are many, but the means are lacking for carrying on our work as we wish. The estimated total expense of the school in all its departments is Rs. 7,654; of this Rs. 3,644 nearly all has come from strictly mission funds. The balance of Rs. 4,010 comes from fees Rs. 1,212; Government grant Rs. 731, and from friends chiefly in America Rs. 2,067. This will show our friends in Bombay to how large an extent we are dependent on funds that come from outside of a strictly mission source. I will now take the liberty to ask your Excellency to declare this building open, and after that will ask her Ladyship to give the name by which this building is to be hereafter known.

His Excellency the Governor, in reply, said: Ladies and Gentlemen,—The mere formal act of declaring this building open, would under any circumstances be a pleasurable one knowing as we do, it means that these young people, whom we see before us, will, in future, be better housed, and I daresay those who are here to look after their education and their welfare will also be none the worse for having this commodious and well-built house. But for other reasons, which I will enumerate to you, it is a particularly pleasing task for the Governor of Bombay to be here to-day, to perform this function. The first of these reasons is this, that we recognise in obtaining this building, although there has been Government help, by far the largest portion of the labour that has conduced to obtaining it, has been provided by the self-help of the Mission itself and of its friends in America. That in itself is an encouraging fact to a Government which is besieged, and very naturally besieged, from all quarters for assistance in educational objects. Every Government, I should hope, would be only too glad, if it had the means, without extra taxation of adding such sums as it might be able to spare for educational purposes. I can honestly say that the Government of Bombay need fear no comparison as regards the assistance it gives for educational purposes with the Government of any province in India, but we are distinctly encouraged when we find voluntary assistance given to us in so generous a spirit as in the present case in our efforts

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for extending education in India. Another reason why the Government of Bombay may be grateful for the assistance which is rendered in this particular instance is that there is no attempt made to favour one class or one caste more than another. All find acceptance here as long as there is room for them, and to help of that kind, Government can far more readily add its own than where assistance is demanded for class or caste purposes. Then, again, Government has in this country a very uphill task in fighting against a very strong feeling of opposition to the education of females; and we see here to-day one of the forces which is tending to break down that opposition. Here is a missionary effort being made to encourage the people of this country to recognise that the education of their females is not less important than the education of men, and I hope that one of the results of the efforts of this mission will be that these little girls whom we see before us to-day, will be able to go out into their own homes and by their example and by their lives, show the great advantage to this country of the education of its women. I do not think I can too prominently express our gratitude towards this, the American Marathi Mission, which has been piling up and piling up all the years of this century as far back as 1814. When the Bombay Education Society was alone in the field, this Mission came forward and offered its help, and in that year opened a vernacular school for boys. In 1825, only eleven years later, it had about 30 schools, and over 2,000 children in them; and as far back as then they were turning their attention to female education. In fact they may take this to their credit that in female education in Bombay, I believe they were actually the first in the field, as they opened the first girls' school in the year 1824. In 1826 they had as many as nine schools; in 1829 they had their first boarding school; in 1831 they found that the result of their efforts was so encouraging that with the assistance they could look for—perhaps not entirely from this country, but from their own, I mean the United States of America—they were able to go further afield, and they moved away to Ahmednagar; and I am glad to take this opportunity after having visited that place of tendering to the Mission on behalf of Government our sincere gratitude for the efforts they are making there, and particularly for the very practical line those efforts are taking. They are endeavouring to bring up the boys of the neighbourhood to be proficient in some handicraft, and therefore capable of earning their livelihood in some other way than using the pen. That they are not satisfied with merely teaching boys in this school or that school in Bombay and Ahmednagar, is shown by the fact that in Ahmednagar they have started a normal school of their own, and are turning out young men who, I hope, will prove to be not only well-educated school-masters, but also young men of good moral and manly dispositions, who are likely to have a thoroughly sound effect upon the minds and bodies of their pupils. These are some of the facts that justify one in saying that we have good reason to be grateful to the American Marathi Mission for what it had done in assisting this Government. But our gratitude goes a good deal further than Bombay. It has to roll across the wide seas to the United States of America, and in the most public way I beg to thank those generous, public-spirited, far-seeing, and charitably-minded people, who have during so many years contributed towards the maintenance of the American Mission in India, and who are especially contributors towards the purchase of this building. I take this public opportunity of conveying on behalf of the Government of Bombay, our most grateful thanks for the assistance the people of the United States of America are rendering this Government in pushing forward the cause of education in India—(applause)—and I think that has, perhaps, a wider significance than would at first appear. I see in front of me the flags of two English-speaking nations, cousins in blood—the United States of America and Great Britain. They are united by the colours hung on that wall which signify the sentiment of liberty, fraternity, and equality; and I hope that the assistance America is rendering England out here in the cause of education, and that the conjuction of these two flags may be the most happy augury that in the near future England and America will be joined not only in the beneficent and charitable task of bringing the best education possible to the homes of the people of this country, but that the efforts of these two great countries may be directed conjointly, and hand in hand to a far greater and more desirable end. That is the end of universal peace. That two great nations joined in blood, and joined together for such a common purpose, would undoubtedly have a very great effect towards that most desirable attainment no one can deny. Whether it is possible depends in great measure upon the policy that may be pursued by the administrators of the two peoples; but at any rate we do know this, that already in two or three notable instances, where in other times differences of opinion might have led to war, the feeling of relationship that has existed between the two countries has produced a recognition of the fact that arbitration was preferable to bloodshed. I do think, therefore, we are justified in hoping that the junction out here and the efforts of the two countries, is a happy augury, that their joint efforts may be put forth in other directions also. (Applause.) I think I should also pay a compliment to this Society for its practical recognition that it was possible to be useful, without claiming a site in the most expensive part of Bombay, because Government feel the continuous pressure from educational and other bodies for grants of sites in the centre of the most fashionable and dearest quarters of the city. While the dearness of the sites obviously detracts from the funds that may be at the disposal of the promoters for purposes of building; the feeling of Government upon this question is, that being the trustees of extremely valuable property, they have to look with extreme care before disposing of sites in the very centre of Bombay, especially in a city of magnificent buildings and where it is desirable in the interests of the city, that the buildings should continue to be substantial and handsome. We also have a feeling that it is not always desirable that school-houses for children should be put up in thickly-crowded central parts of a great city, because we feel very strongly that play-grounds are necessary for children, and certainly play-grounds in a central position cost a great deal of money. Therefore, we think it possible to secure the true ends of education, moral and physical, by going to other parts of Bombay than those that are most expensive. The American Marathi Mission has recognised that, and has cut its coat according to its cloth, and the result is that it has obtained this very desirable building. As regards the capitation cost of the children here, I have no doubt that the administrators of the school will pay due regard to economy. All I can say is that from what I have heard—and I asked the same question at Ahmednagar—I should be inclined to say that there is no ground whatever for a charge of extravagance in the administration of the school there. I need not detain you at any greater length to-day; for I am sure you join with me in my expression of gratitude to the Mission for all that it is doing to put forward education in this country in a broad-minded and public-spirited way, and that you also with me wish most heartily that these young people before us, may grow up full of gratitude to the Mission for what it has done for them, and that they may go out into the greater world with a firm resolve, and as they have endeavoured to obey the rules of the school, whilst here, so they will endeavour to obey those much more important rules as regards their moral life which have been inculcated here, and by their example and by their lives, prove a credit not only to themselves and their families, but to those who have given them their education. Ladies and gentlemen, I have the very greatest pleasure in declaring this building open. (Loud applause.)

Lady Harris then said the hall would be named the "Bowker" Hall, after the generous lady to whom they were all grateful for having promoted the useful work that was now being carried on.

A programme of English and Marathi songs and recitations was then gone through by the pupils which proved very interesting, after which Lady Harris distributed the prizes.

The Rev. J. E. Abbott proposed a vote of thanks to H. E. the Governor and Lady Harris for presiding and distributing the prizes that afternoon, and the proceedings terminated with the singing of "God save the Queen," the visitors being afterwards invited to inspect the school.

RAILWAYS IN KATHIAWAR AND KUTCH.

There is every probability writes the Kathiawar paper of the construction of a railway line from Rajkote to Jamnagar. The only difficulty in the way is whether the line would pay. The failure of the Porebandar Section of the B.-G. J. P. Railway seems to keep back the chiefs of this province in the matter of railways. If a way could be pointed out to them that their lines would pay, there would be very little difficuly in our having a net-work of railways throughout the province. H. H. the Maha Rao of Kutch is also anxious to have a line in his State. To make a railway line from Rajkote to Jamnagar pay the State will have to do away with a number of customs duties. It is understood that H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Morvi, who by this time has obtained good experience in railway matters, is anxious to construct a railway from Jamnagar to Dwarka after the completion of the Rajkote-Jamnagar extension. By the extension of the line to Dwarka and by an improvement in the Customs Department of Jamnagar—by which some of the imposts which is supposed to tell on the imports and exports could be done away with—there is no likelihood of the line proving a failure. His Excellency the Governor himself, we are informed is likely to visit Kutch next month in connection with these projects; when it is to be hoped that the project of a railway to Sind *via* Kutch will also receive attention.

An official Russian paper in Asia Minor shows that men not unfrequently reach the age of a hundred years in that part and cites the case of a certain Mustafa Raba, who was still in receipt of a life pension on his 152nd birthday. This man, it is said, has a grandchild who is already ninety years old. In countries where Government pension lists are not regularly revised, the age of the reputed pension receivers is apt to be wonderfully prolonged. Strict inquiry usually discloses that a younger generation is in receipt of the money, while the age of the original receiver is reckoned as if he still lived.

The *Glasgow Herald* says:—Those who knew Sir John Gorst in New Zealand are busy recalling their memory of him when he was Civil Commissioner in the Waikato district early in the sixties. It is remembered now that he started and edited a once famous Maori newspaper. It came, however, to an untimely end, for during the Maori war the natives, being short of bullets, used everything they could find at all suitable for the purpose in Waikato. Among other things they shot away the whole of Sir John Gorst's type, which made admirable slugs, and it is said that Sir John himself was nearly killed by a fusilade of his own type.

THE IMPERIAL DIAMOND CASE.

MR. JACOB'S BANKING TRANSACTIONS.

When the Court re-opened on Tuesday the 1st witness called was Mr. Arthur Milford Ker, Manager of the Alliance Bank, Simla, who was examined by Sir Charles Paul.

He said he had known Jacob for about ten years, during which time he had had transactions with the bank. The transactions generally took the form of advances from the bank to Jacob on security. Occasionally Jacob had money lying at his credit. The last advance account was opened in June 1890 and closed on May 12th, 1891. There were two accounts opened in June 1890 and both closed on that day. By closed he meant the money was paid back to the bank. Jacob had had no accounts since. It was not the fact that on any occasion any arrangement was made between the Alliance Bank and Jacob that the bank should stand, or ever did stand, security for the balance of any money payable, or to be paid, by the Nizam for the Imperial Diamond. It was not the fact that the Alliance Bank were to be paid that balance, or any other balance, to be paid by the Nizam within fifteen days from any date. No agreement to that effect was ever made. It was not the fact that any arrangement was made that Jacob was to pay the bank one per cent., that is, Rs. 23,000, for the bank's services. Jacob did suggest that there should be an arrangement by which the bank should stand security for a sum of money in connection with the diamond. Jacob called on him about the end of June or the beginning of July, and said he was going to start for Calcutta very shortly to get possession of the diamond. From there he was going to Hyderabad to deliver it, and get the balance of the purchase money. He asked if witness would send one of the bank officials with him, saying that the Nizam would pay the money at once to the bank, but that he (Jacob) might be kept waiting ten days or a fortnight. He said he would give the bank commission of one per cent. on the balance of the purchase money, namely, Rs. 23,000, if witness sent the man with him. Witness declined the business.

Sir Charles Paul.—Might I ask you why?—Well, it was a very unusual banking transaction. I need give no other reason.

If the bank had stood security for Jacob, would the transaction then have been an unusual transaction?—The Bank would not stand security.

And did not?—And did not.

Witness said further that the bank never claimed nor had any claim to hold possession of the diamond and that there was never any sum of money due or payable to the bank in respect of the diamond transaction. There had been no sum of money due from Jacob to the bank since May 12th, 1891. The Maharaja of Patiala never deposited forty lakhs or any other large sum in the Alliance Bank for the purchase of this diamond.

In cross-examination by Mr. Inverarity, witness said it was not the fact that Jacob wanted him to transfer the balance of the twenty-three lakhs from Hyderabad to Calcutta. It was arranged that witness should transfer the money from Bombay to Calcutta or Simla at one quarter per cent., a fortnight's notice being given. Jacob was entitled to have the money transferred on those terms, and witness expected he would do so. On July 20th witness telegraphed to Jacob: "Have you delivered diamond, so what about balance?"

Mr. Inverarity.—The bank were security then to Jacob for remitting the balance if he chose to send it?—Certainly not.

Would not they have been responsible for the money if he had chosen to remit through them?—Undoubtedly.

Witness further said that at that same interview Jacob asked for a loan of a lakh of rupees. He said he wanted to pay Mr. Tremearne. Witness told him the directors had often done that sort of business with him before, and doubtless they would again. That practically meant that Jacob could have the loan if he wanted it. All loans made to Jacob had been made upon security more than sufficient to cover them. The amounts of the last loans were thirty thousand and twenty-eight thousand rupees. Jacob was leaving Simla in November, 1890, and asked witness to let the loans run on, though he offered to pay them if the bank required him to do so. During the last ten years witness had formed a good opinion of Jacob. Loans made to him were on the security of a small portion of his stock only. Witness had repeatedly seen Jacob's stock. He saw it at the end of June or the beginning of July last. It then had the reputation of being worth five lakhs, and after witness saw it he had no reason to doubt it was worth its reputed value. Witness occasionally looked in at the shop to see what goods Jacob had. This he considered as part of his business as manager of the bank. Jacob had a house of his own at Simla besides his shop. After he returned from Hyderabad with the diamond he showed it to witness, who then saw a large quantity of valuable property in his house and shop. On September 5th this year Jacob asked for a loan of a lakh of rupees on the security of goods worth three lakhs. Witness told him he would consider the matter, and if he returned in about an hour would give him a reply. He came back and witness declined because he had received a telegram from his Calcutta agents telling him the course the diamond transaction had taken and that a warrant had been issued for Jacob. About the end of September Jacob returned to Simla from Calcutta, and the bank would not lend him money, because in this case the Maharani of Dholepur got a loan of a lakh from the bank on deposit of jewels worth two and a-half lakhs. Witness believed the jewels were Jacob's, but he had no certain proof of it. The Maharani of Dholepur drew a cheque for a lakh of rupees in favour of Jacob and sent it to witness. He did not recollect that he drew the cheque and sent it to the Maharani of Dholepur for signature. He knew the Maharani of Dholepur was borrowing the money to pay Jacob. He knew that the Maharaja of Patiala paid twenty-eight thousand odd rupees into the Umballa branch of the Alliance Bank to the credit of Jacob, and in the month of October the Maharani of Dholepur paid between forty and fifty thousand rupees into the Simla branch to Jacob's credit. This last transaction was very similar to the one in reference to the lakh of jewels deposited, being, witness believed, Jacob's. They were valued at fully a lakh and a-half. He had now on deposit jewels to the value of four and a-half lakhs, which he believed to belong to Jacob. But for this case he would have made no difficulty about advancing money to Jacob himself. With the exception of the last two loans made to Jacob loans were for short periods of one or two months. On August 25th Jacob paid him a currency note for a thousand rupees, number U8728681.

Re-examined by Sir Charles Paul, witness said the money would have been transferred from Bombay to Calcutta or Simla by simple remittance through witness' agents, and that was the extent of his responsibility. The rate of interest on Jacob's loans and those to the Maharani of Dholepur was ten per cent. The Maharani of Dholepur valued the jewels. Witness did not have them valued, and it was owing to this fact that there was such a large margin. He accepted the valuation of the person depositing the goods if he could depend upon him. Witness did not know that Jacob had jewels in his shop on commission sale. He said the things belonged to Jacob because they had been in his shop so long a time, and also because witness had himself remitted the price of some of them.

Mr. W. H. P. Landale, Calcutta agent of the Alliance Bank, examined by Mr. Dunne, denied that he had made any arrangements with Jacob with regard to the money for the diamond transaction.

In answer to Mr. Inverarity witness said on July 11th Jacob paid two currency notes, one thousand each, numbered U8728677 and U8728678.

Mr. W. H. Cheetham, partner in the firm of Messrs. Kilburn and Company, was then called. He said the firm of Messrs. Pittar, Leverson and Company consigned the Imperial Diamond to his firm. The diamond was first spoken of to him by Mr. Tremearne. He believed Mr. Tremearne at that time had had communications with Messrs. Pittar, Leverson and Company, in consequence of which the diamond was sent out. Subsequently, witness learned for whom Mr. Tremearne was acting, namely, Jacob. It was arranged that fifty thousand rupees should be deposited as security for the bringing out of the diamond. He first saw Mr. Tremearne on the subject of that deposit, and he thought he first saw accused in reference to the diamond on April 28th in witness' office. Jacob then offered to deposit fifty thousand rupees, and he declined to accept it until he had communicated with Mr. Tremearne. Accused said he wished to deposit fifty thousand, of which witness would have heard from Mr. Tremearne. He believed that he did not know who was the proposed purchaser of the stone before April 28th. He did not remember whether on that day anything was said by accused or himself respecting the Nizam. On the 30th April Mr. Jacob and Mr. Tremearne called on him together, and Mr. Jacob paid fifty thousand rupees, for which witness gave a receipt. The receipt correctly set forth the contract between the owners of the diamond, as represented by witness' firm and the accused. He believed on that day he learned the Nizam was the purchaser. He did not know whether Mr. Tremearne or Mr. Jacob said so. He understood the Nizam was to deposit a sum of money sufficient to ensure the bringing out of the diamond, and that there would be an appropriation of ten lakhs of rupees monthly from the Nizam's treasury for that purpose, and that when the stone came out the price in the terms set forth in witness' receipt, namely, one hundred and fifty thousand pounds, was to be paid to him, that Jacob would then submit the stone to the Nizam, and if he disapproved of it the diamond would be returned and the money would be returned to Jacob, deducting the forfeit money and the insurance. The whole transaction was to be concluded by the 31st July. It was also a condition that the diamond must be returned in perfect order. On April 28th Jacob said the Nizam had deposited five lakhs of rupees as security, and that he would not negotiate the purchase of the diamond through anybody but Jacob.

This was said by witness after reference to his letter-book, and he added that he thought he must have been aware on that date of the connection of the Nizam with the transaction. The diamond reached his firm on June 24th and on its arrival witness telegraphed to Jacob informing him of its arrival, and asking when he was coming. Jacob replied: "As soon as money is transferred to Calcutta." He next saw accused about July 10th at witness' office, and Jacob said he was prepared to pay the deposit money for the diamond, amounting to twenty-two and a-half lakhs. Jacob was responsible for the exchange, and twenty-two and a-half lakhs were equivalent to a hundred and fifty thousand pounds at one and four pence exchange. They went together to the Bank of Bengal.

The witness here proved Jacob's signature upon a number of documents which were drawn up before they left for the bank. These were read by Mr. Woodroffe. They were all dated July 10th, the first being a letter from Messrs. Kilburn and Company, in which they, acting on behalf of Messrs. Pittar, Leverson and Company, acknowledged that Jacob had placed at their disposal in the Bank of Bengal twenty-two and a-half lakhs of rupees as security for the purchase money, one hundred and fifty thousand pounds, of the Imperial Diamond. Further, it was understood between them that, if Jacob returned the diamond in perfect condition on or before 31st July, Kilburn's would retransfer the deposit to Jacob, less £2,266-13-4, forfeit money and insurance. Further, it was stipulated that if the deposit exceeded the amount necessary to make a transfer, the balance should be returned to Jacob, and if it proved too little, he should make up the deficiency. Then a receipt by Jacob for the diamond was put in, in which it was provided that failure to return the stone by the 31st July was to be taken as an acknowledgment that he had completed the purchase, when Messrs. Kilburn would be at liberty to remit to Messrs. Pittar, Leverson and Company. On the same day Jacob wrote acknowledging the receipt of Messrs. Kilburn's letter and agreeing with its terms. The last exhibit was a receipt for fifty thousands rupees signed by Jacob, being the return of the amount deposited with Messrs. Kilburn and Company as security for the firm's offer for the diamond. Witness detailed the steps taken at the bank to complete the transfer. Jacob gave him a cheque for twenty-two lakhs, and retransferred to him his own cheque for fifty thousand, and the money was put to the credit of Messrs. Kilburn and Company's P. L. account, that is, Messrs. Pittar and Leverson's. Mr. Cheetham then advanced to 21st July, when he got a telegram from Jacob saying the diamond was rejected. This he wired to London. On July 22nd he got a telegram from Jacob telling him to secure draft if favourable, and adding that the Nizam had cut Jacob's six lakhs. Then he wired to Messrs. Pittar, Leverson and Company: "Imperial. Cancel yesterday's telegram. Jacob now intimates sale gone through. Will arrive here Monday."

Mention of telegrams between Jacob and himself whilst accused was on his way to Calcutta, all having reference to the rate of exchange, brought the Court to luncheon hour, after which Mr. Cheetham related what occurred when he saw accused at his office on July 27th. About ten in the morning Jacob came and told him he submitted the diamond to the Nizam, who had rejected it; that later in the day, in consequence of what Mrs. Abid had said to him, he went again to the palace, where he saw the Nizam for the second time, and he accepted the stone for forty lakhs. The stone, Jacob said, was to remain with him as security for the balance of the purchase money. Afterwards Jacob told him he had received a telegram from Abid asking him to return the money, the twenty-three lakhs, but that he did not recognise Abid's authority and would only take orders from the Nizam himself. Then he asked about the rate of exchange, and after ascertaining it Jacob instructed him to remit the price of the diamond to Messrs. Pittar, Leverson and Company. Witness instructed his broker to secure a remittance, and drew a cheque on the Bank of Bengal for the price of the remittance, and the money was remitted through the Hongkong Bank by telegraphic transfer. Witness believed accused produced a telegram, when he said he had received one from Abid. Jacob left the office shortly after twelve o'clock. On the same day witness gave Jacob a cheque for the balance remaining after the remittance had been made. This amounted to Rs. 1,77,013-1-2. Jacob did not leave his office between the time he first entered it and the time he finally left. Witness saw him no more that day. At the time when Jacob said he saw the Nizam the second time, he said that he also showed the Nizam a coloured drawing of another stone, which he had taken from witness' firm. Jacob saw the Nizam, who told him: "you have surfeited me with your first dish, and already you are preparing another." Jacob returned the drawing to witness.

Mr. Inverarity asked witness whether it was not from the incident about the drawing, that he got the impression that Jacob said he had a second interview with the Nizam.

Mr. Cheetham said he did not think so. Accused said he was going to send a statement to the Nizam by telegraph. He gave the draft petition to witness to look at. Witness glanced at it very hurriedly. He heard in the police court that the telegram sent said Jacob's interview was with Abid. Witness did not read the draft carefully enough to see what was in it. Witness could not remember the exact time at which Jacob told him he had recieved a telegram from Abid whether before or after he had ascertained the rate of exchange. He did not remember that Jacob said, that in consequence of what Mrs. Abid said, he had an interview with Abid. He thought it very likely Jacob did say so, but he could not remember. There was plenty of time for Jacob to have left witness' office, if he had chosen, between the time the rate of exchange was ascertained and the final settlement of the business. There was nothing for Jacob to do in the interval. In April, when Jacob made his statement about the five lakhs, he produced a document, which witness said in the police court was in support of his statement. On thinking over the matter witness found he had made a mistake, and the document did not support Jacob's statements. He wrote to the solicitors for the prosecution and the defence, saying he had made a mistake and that he believed the document was in reality a bank slip for a smaller amount for goods purchased by the Nizam, and shown to witness for the purpose of impressing him with the extent of Jacob's dealings with the Nizam. Witness never had asked Jacob whether he was sure other people would not interfere with his sale, and this induced Jacob to tell him about the five lakhs. Witness did not remember asking Jacob this, but he could suggest no other reason why Jacob should have told him what he did. Accused said the Nizam was a very good friend of his. He might have shown witness the slip he did with the object of proving that having had large dealings with him the Nizam was likely to deal with him for the diamond. On August 14th he wrote to Jacob saying the Secretary of the Bank of Bengal had called on him to make some inquiry, as the Nizam seemed anxious about the return of the money. He (Mr. Cheetham) told the Secretary he felt sure Jacob would be prepared to return the Nizam's money, as Jacob, he believed, had another purchaser for the stone in view. Then the Secretary said he should be glad to have the business if Jacob desired to raise money on the stone.

Mr. Inverarity was about to put in Jacob's reply to this letter, but Sir Charles Paul objected.

Mr. Inverarity said he wanted to show that Jacob had given no authority to Mr. Cheetham to say he had another purchaser in view, and that his position throghout was that the diamond was the Nizam's property.

The Judge ruled that the letter was inadmissible, and Mr. Inverarity then asked witness whether he had any authority to tell the Secretary of the Bank that the stone was for sale or that Jacob wanted to raise money on it.

Witness replied he had no direct authority for it.

Mr. Inverarity then wished to put in a letter from witness to Jacob of August 20th, but the Advocate-General objected, and his objection was sustained.

Mr. Inverarity then put the question—"Before the 20th August did you tell the Secretary of the Bank, who was making inquiries on the Nizam's behalf, that you concluded from the report of the experts in London that the stone was worth two hundred and fifty-thousand pounds?—Yes, Sir.

Sir Charles Paul.—Stop, stop. You answer too fast. I object. The learned counsel submitted that this statement was not relevant.

The Judge overruled the objection.

In answer to Mr. Inverarity Mr. Cheetham further said he sent copies of all the letters and telegrams that passed between himself and Messrs. Jacob and Tremearne and Pittar, Leverson and Company, relating to the diamond, to Messrs. Sanderson and Company, solicitors for the prosecution, on August 27th, before any proceedings had been taken in the police court.

Re-examined by Mr. Woodroffe, witness said he had no doubt Jacob told him he had a second interview with the Nizam. He made the statements to the Secretary of the Bank of Bengal which had been referred to on the strength of what Jacob told him. When he returned from Hyderabad Jacob said he was sure Patiala would take the diamond for twenty-five lakhs. The copies of all correspondence relating to the diamond were sent at the same time to the solicitors for the prosecution and those for the defence. He showed no favour to the one side or the other.

Mr. Andrew Beach, Agent of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, said that on the 27th July he made a telegraphic remittance for a hundred and fifty thousand pounds from Messrs. Kilburn and Company to Messrs. Pittar, Leverson and Company. The rate was 1s. 5⅛d. He made the contract with the broker about a quarter or half past ten, and sent a telegram about two o'clock. He got Messrs. Kilburn's cheque some time between half past eleven and twelve.

Mr. Inverarity did not cross-examine and the Court rose.

Yesterday, Mr. Tremearne produced two letters from Jacob to himself. In one, dated May 29th, Jacob said he had to get the diamond at Calcutta and to take it to Hyderabad and deliver it, and then return to Calcutta to cash his draft for the balance, and he bewailed his misfortune in having to travel so much in the heat. He then suggested a plan whereby one of Messrs. Kilburn and Company's assistants might deliver the diamond at Hyderabad, the money being remitted to Calcutta. The second letter, dated 5th June, related to the same subject.

Yesterday there was to be only a half-day sitting, it being English mail day. The case certainly will not be finished till the end of the week, possibly later.

That American ladies are by no means indifferent to the charms of a good complexion is proved by the fact that 62,000,000 dols. are annually spent in the United States alone upon cosmetics. Mutton fat enters largely into the composition of some of the most high-priced of the articles.

A group of Anarchists have just been tried in the Ardennes for participation in dynamite outrages, and two of them have been sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. The chief point of interest in the trial was the curious way in which the outrages were traced home. Already two explosions had taken place when a third was attempted with 500 grammes of dynamite. The match was blown out, and the infernal machine captured. When it was examined, a small piece of paper was found, on which was written the name of Bigel. It was found that the writing was by a girl of that name, who was trying to improve herself, and this led to the arrest of her brother, who then denounced his fellow-conspirators.

Floriline.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

WALKING COSTUMES.

The new models of walking costumes of which the shops are now full consist for the most part of a gored skirt—plain or merely trimmed round the hem—and a double-breasted coat or open jacket showing a bodice front. The basques of the coat or jacket are almost always long and fit closely over the hips; sometimes they are added to by means of a seam just below the waist, but in the majority of cases they are cut in one with the upper portions. Basques, open at the seams, are much less frequently seen than they were; nevertheless, tabbed jackets have not gone out of fashion. A new style of coat has very deep basques cut on the cross, and these, of necessity, must be joined. Simplicity of skirt is the rule with most dresses this season. Very few are draped, even the two or three shallow pleats at the side have been discarded, all the fulness is reserved for the back, and with the regular gored skirt even this is reduced to a minimum. Narrow bands of velvet, passementerie, fur, or woven imitations thereof, are the trimmings most used for edging skirts, while a plain machine-stitched hem is the most ordinary finish of all. Double-breasted coats are mostly plain, too, the buttons with which they are fastened being preferred of a large size. Open jackets are now turned back with lapels, now cut straight down the front and edged with fur or other trimming. Variety is shown more especially in the bodice front, which may be a light waistcoat with short or long basques, a loose full blouse, a draped chemisettee, a cuirass plastron, or a combination of a corselet and full top. The coat-shaped sleeve prevails, finished off with a light cuff, and, although it is still set in full to the armhole, it is much less high on the shoulder than it used to be made. Cheviots and diagonals, plain amazon and ribbed cloths, and rough fancy woollens are the favourite materials for these costumes. Finally, the fashion of superseding the foundation skirt by lining, or by merely a deep false hem, has permeated through the entire scale of dresses from the most elegant to the simplest, whereas every costume is made to touch the ground on the front and sides, and the greater number sweep it slightly behind if they do not actually trail.

THE DISAPPEARANCE OF THE BASQUE.

For all dresses that do not come under the head of costumes basques have been almost completely discarded; the skirt is fastened to or over the bodice, and some sort of belt or sash is worn. The exceptions to this rule are the princess robes (but even they will sometimes have a girdle), and the few dresses made with square tails, after the manner of a gentleman's evening coat. Girls' dresses have almost invariably round belts, but these are really only becoming to quite slim waists. To encircle a waist with a zone of ribbon, velvet, or leather, is to define its size in most conspicuous fashion. The corselet is less trying, but even this does not suit the buxom form. The best way, when a waist measures some inches more than it ought, is to have a pointed belt or sash ribbon drawn down into a point that only starts from the side-seems, and to cut the back of the bodice *en princesse*—that is to say, in one with the skirt. Many bodices are made quite full in front; backs, however, are generally plain, with two centre and four side pieces. The following are among the most favoured of the new forms of bodices:—That of a black silk broche, with pompadour bouquets, is cut down square in front and pleated in a sheaf beneath the sash-ribbon drawn down in a point; a pleated chemisette of surah fills up the square, framed in by braces of ribbon attached to the top edge of the low bodice and tied on the shoulders. Another, also sheaf-pleated (the material is striped silk), has two ends of ribbon attached to each side-seam, knotted in front, and a fall of lace, arranged bib-fashion, surmounted by a necklet of ribbons and lace. A similar piece of fluted lace composes a sort of yoke to a girl's bodice of crepon, pulled into a pointed sash tied at the back. This is sometimes called the "Lamballe fichu" when it extends round the back. A velvet dress is in this way trimmed with lace, the front of the bodice being draped into the centre of the bust and fluted into a cascade above a very wide folded belt of watered silk, the same material being used for the sleeves.

BODICES AND CORSELETS.

The bodice of a grey poplin gown consists of a low corselet—made without shoulder straps and trimmed with horizontal rows of silver passementerie—and a very full chemisette ornamented with the same trimming put on in vertical rows; the sleeves are of grey velvet. As in the case of the preceding, they enclose the forearm quite tightly, and are not only full but loose and wrinkled above the elbow. The same kind of sleeves are adapted to a shot silk gown, striped with narrow lines of black, the bodice of which is made *en princesse* at the back and open in a V point in front, showing a full plastron of chiffon framed in cascades of lace. Two narrow bands of velvet on folds of chiffon enclose the throat, and a broader band of velvet starting from the left side seam is pleated into a point in front and fixed on the right by a couple of loops. Then there are other kinds of corselets to those described above. Swiss bodices are cut on the cross and embroidered on both upper and lower edge, completed by a high and very full corselet, fitted with sleeves to match in all points. The Griselda corselet with a point running up to the throat, and fringe falling over the hips, is heavily embroidered with blue steel and jet, and corselets made of Venetian lace are worn over coloured silk bodices. In "Nos Intimes," Mme. Hading wears over a guipure robe mounted on pale green silk, a corselet of turquoise blue velvet worked with gold and fringed at the sides. And the heroine in "Norah la Dompteuse"—the new piece at the Nouveautes—appears in the second act in an evening toilet of flesh-tinted China crape, sparkling with blue and green spangles (women of the world as well as lion-tamers wear spangles this season) completed by a blue velvet corselet enriched with silk embroidery.

HEAD DRESS.

Bonnets are worn much larger this season than last and are more like hats than capotes. Many have regular brims, either flat or shelving down so as slightly to overshadow the face. Some are in felt, others are covered with velvet. The feather and ribbon trimmings compose upright poufs and vertical bows, and there are always strings to tie under the chin. Combinations of several colours are the rule in millinery, but one or other among them must recall the principal shade in the costume. The veils are worn wide and long enough to drape artistically about the brim of the bonnet or hat and gather up at the back. Boas, more especially in cocks' and other plumage, are universally worn just now, but the wide fur collar awaits its turn. Both boas and collars are extremely voluminous, so are the fur and feather borderings applied to the neck and fronts of the new mantles. Out of the many shapes of outer garments produced this winter, the favourite, so far, seems to be the semi-long cloak, fitted somewhat closely about the shoulders, and not over-wide. It is made of plush, of velvet, and cloth. Those in cloth are generally coloured and embroidered in black. Dark blue, green, old rose, dull red, and many other shades are in vogue for them, some quite light, and the linings are lighter and brighter still. Fur-lined pelisses reaching to the hem of the dress, and half-long fur-lined coats, which can be worn turned back and open or fastened over the chest, are prepared for the cold weather, the nearer approach of which has been heralded by early frost and sharp east winds that have blighted the late autumn flowers and blown the last leaves from the Boulevard trees.

FASHION ON THE STAGE.

The stage provides us with many new ideas in dress, and not necessarily of a "stagey" description. A most charming toilette is worn by Mdlle. Regan in "La Cigale," which may be taken as the type of a fashionable visiting costume. It is made of soft, thick, shot satin. The skirt is a fourreau trimmed with two narrow bands of sable, the back breadth being carried up over the wide belt of brown velvet that encircles the waist in a single "organ-pipe" flute, and fastened between the shoulders with a bow of velvet. A double collar or tippet just covering the shoulders converts it into a costume fitted for out of doors. All the outlines of the tippet are edged with fur, as well as the high-rolled collar. This toilette is exchanged later on in the piece for an equally recherche and perfectly ladylike gown of pale green silk striped with narrow lines of black. The bodice, full in front, is cut down square, and mounted on a plain yoke of white guipure lace, and the low sleeves have high gauntlet cuffs of the same lace; the front breadths of the skirt form a sheath, and the back ones are gathered on to the bodice, a wide pink sash ribbon being kotted over them; finally, on the hem of the skirt, there is a box-pleated flounce of lace.

EVENING DRESS.

The season for evening dress is again upon us, and the beauty of the materials and trimmings appears to have increased. Brocades are rich and costly, the introduction of gold and silver enhancing their brilliancy. The continuance of the Louis XVI. modes favours the artistic style of dress which is in two parts, simulating a double dress, or dress and petticoat. In many of these the front is of brocade, the remainder being in crep-de-chine, silk muslin, or painted net; while for ladies who have passed their girlhood the bulk of the gown is more frequently in brocade, while the front is in satin or velvet, embroidered with more or less elaboration. A splendid example of this style is seen in a gown of white and silver-brocaded velvet, with front of plain white velvet embroidered with curving sprays of passion flower in heavy silver. This gown has been designed expressly to be worn with magnificent diamond ornaments. Another dress is of Pompadour brocade, the flowers being in tones of sunset pink upon a ground of soft turquoise blue. The whole of the front is in old Mechlin lace, through which a flush of pink is rather suggested than seen from the vivid satin lining beneath. An uncommonly lovely dress, to be worn this week by a young and beautiful duchess, whose figure is tall and slight, has the front and sides composed of "old pink" silk muslin, falling in lines of classic simplicity from the shoulders to the feet, but bound in about the waist with yards and yards of magnificent gold and pink galloon. Bands of this galloon, which is about two inches wide, appear to support the muslin bodice by passing over the shoulders above quaint little sleeves formed of crossing lines of muslin. At the back, quite invisible from a front view, hangs a Watteau train of cream and gold brocade lined with old pink satin.

THE WATTEAU STYLE.

The Watteau style will be very popular during the next few months, and is even being adapted to afternoon walking dress. It would appear that black evening dresses are in great favour just now. In velvet, lace, satin striped with brocade, and richly jetted fabrics, dinner gowns and dancing dresses are being made. For young girls, princess dresses of black silk muslin or crepe-de-chine are prepared, many of them with corselets of glitering jet, and some with a band of jet bordering the skirt. White seems more suitable to the very young, and charming gowns are prepared for them in brocade and silk muslin, bengaline, crepe, or silk grenadine, many of them with floral garnitures.

LITERARY, DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

REPRINTED PIECES.

Why—as Mr. Lang has lately asked once more—why are some critics so angry with people who reprint articles that have appeared in periodicals? It is a question we have often vainly put to ourselves and others, says *St. James's Gazette*. So serious a writer as John Mill pointed out long ago how manifest an advantage the custom was both to the essayist and to the periodical. The editors of the periodicals do not object, the pulishers are willing, and the public is pleased. Besides, the literary precedents, past and present, are conclusive. Mr. Lang cited the cases of Hazlitt and Leigh Hunt, Gautier and Ste.-Beuve. How many more he might have added!—Charles Lamb, De Quincey, Christopher North, Carlyle, Macaulay, and so on down to Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Kipling, and Mr. Barrie. Why, to take away from modern literature all that appeared first in periodicals would be to take away a half of the whole, and hardly the worse half. Addison's and Steele's Spectators and Tatlers may not be precisely on all fours. But Addison and Steel would nowadays send their essays to the magazines, as would Swift his pamphlets. To cross the water is to strengthen the case. It would make a larger hole in the French literature than in the English literature of the century to reject all that had appeared first in periodicals. Few pleasanter volumes come to us from France at the present day than the collections of M. Lemaitre's and M. France's feuilletons, and few more instructive than the republished articles of M. Brunetiere. Add German Heine to French Gautier and English Lamb, and what is there left to object? Why, this, of course, in the mouth of the ordinary objector: that it is like the impudence of the magazine writer of the day to compare himself with Heine, and Gautier, and Lamb. As if the poor magazine writer meant to, or as if the critic of that stamp was the man to judge whether it were impudence or no! Besides, authors are usually no critics of their own works. It is notorious that, like fond mothers, they make pets of their feeblest offspring. Walter Scott confessed that he had not the least notion whether a new "Waverley" was good or bad till the public pronounced judgment on it. As, therefore, it is idle to expect every man to be his own Ste.-Beuve, all that a young writer can do is to jump into the torrent to sink or swim. No; if a wise critic were dictator, what he would be tempted to forbid would be, not the reprinting of collected essays, but rather the first publication of novels in serial instalments.

MR. GARDINER'S "GREAT CIVIL WAR."

A word of congratulation and recognition is due in this place to Mr. S. R. Gardiner on the completion of one of those *Magna Opera* which cannot be conveniently given to the world through the medium of the magazines. Messrs. Longman have published the third and last volume of the "Great Civil War—1642-1649." This volume narrates the events of 1647-1649, and ends with the execution of the King. Not that we for a moment believe that this will be more than a halting-place and travellers' rest for Mr. Gardiner and his readers. The death of Charles was an event final and decisive in many senses, but it was but the end of one act in the great drama after all. And Mr. Gardiner is hardly the man to leave the tale half-told. Everybody interested—and who could be otherwise than interested—in the history of those momentous doings, is by this time, or soon will be reading Mr. Gardiner for himself; but we may briefly quote here the historian's verdict on the character of Cromwell: "No divinely inspired hero, indeed, or faultless monster; but a brave, honourable man, striving according to his lights to lead his countrymen into the paths of peace and godliness." His investigation, Mr. Gardiner adds, while it shows that Cromwell was not a hypocrite, also shows that it was the most natural thing in the world other men should think him to be one.

THE DICKENS CORRESPONENCE.

As might be expected, the Dickens correspondence proves to be among the most interesting portion of the volume of Hans Christian Andersen's letters, of which a translation by Mr. Frederick Crawford is published by Messrs. Dean and Co. It relates to the Danish novelist's second visit to England in 1857, after an absence of twelve years. The trip had its origin in a spontaneous invitation from Dickens, which found his correspondent, as he said in an old manor house a few miles from Dresden, belonging to some friends. Andersen joyfully accepts, with compliments about "Little Dorrit," then appearing; and Dickens, writing again, promised this Northern "grand old man" a pleasant room, with a charming view, in his house, at Gadshill, where, as he says, "You shall live as quietly and as whole somely as in Copenhagen itself." He seems to have arrived in the early days of June, and to have spent a delightful time in the Dickens household, whence he sent home to his friends Miss Henrietta Wulff, the Grand Duke of Weimar, and Queen Caroline Amelia, of Denmark, full accounts of the amateur performances for the benefit of the Jerrold fund, and of his visits with his friend to the theatres and other places. "Dickens himself," he writes, "is like the best character in his books—jolly, lively, happy, and cordial. I understand him best as regards the language." "Arm-in-arm," he elsewhere says, "Dickens and I walked through the streets of London. We met many, all knew me, and two used the expression, 'Anderson, father of all children.' So you see I have an immense family."

WAGNER'S POPULARITY.

The Wagner Societies have just made up their statistics for the operatic year which closed in the summer, and it seems that so far from the popularity of Wagner's music being on the wane, no fewer than 963 performances were given in the orginal German alone; altogether apart from the numerous representations of the Meister's operas in Italian, French, and English. These works were rendered by 54 stock opera companies in Germany, 5 in Austria, 5 in Holland, 3 in Russia, and 3 in Switzerland. "Lohengrin" heads the list with 263 representations. Next come "Tannhauser" with 247, "Flying Dutchman" 129, "Die Meistersinger" 91, "Die Walkure" 64, "Rienzi" 40, "Tristan und Isolde" 37, "Gotterdammerung" 30, "Siegfried" 26, "Das Rheingold" 26, and "Die Feen" 10. Apart from the fact that no other deceased composer of serious opera achieved anything like so many performances in a single year, these figures will be interesting as showing the relative popularity of Wagner's works in German-speaking countries. The "middle period" operas seem to be the favourites, while, except the juvenile "Die Feen," three out of the four works of the "Nibelungen" tetralogy stand lowest on the list, a fact which managers who propose to give German operas in London next year will doubtless take into consideration.

CLOSE OF SIR AUGUSTUS HARRIS'S SEASON.

Sir Augustus Harris's short but brilliant autumn season was brought to a conclusion on Saturday evening, November 21, by an excellent performance of "Carmen"—one of the best ever given. Mlle. Deschamps, who equally with, if not before, Madame Galli-Marie, may claim to be a perfect "Carmen," represented once more the wayward heroine. M. Engel was, as before, the Don Jose of the evening; M. Dulriche (in place of M. Lorrrain) took the part of the Toreador, and Mlle. Simonnet gave an ideal impersonation of Michaela. Apart from many admirable performances of well-known works, Sir Augustus Harris has to be thanked for presenting to us two operas, one of which was absolutely new, the other new to our London public. By M. Gounod's "Philemon et Baucis," and M. Bruneau's "Reve," the autumn season of 1891 will long be remembered; and everyone who cares for fine music finely interpreted will hope that the series of performances just terminated will be renewed with the necessary variations next year.

PINERO'S PLAYS.

The second volume of Mr. Pinero's published plays, just issued by Mr. Heinemann, comprises "The Profligate" in the shape in which it was originally written. As Mr. Malcolm Salaman, in his interesting introduction, furnishes also the "happy decouement" which the author was prevailed upon to substitute, the reader has here the material for making a comparison with the tragic ending which, as shown by the quaint rhymed motto that was still retained even in the playbill, was part and parcel of the author's design. The change unquestionably did violence to the spirit and tone of the story—robbed it in fact of all its moral purpose. Is it true that English audiences are so accustomed to be fed on the spoon-meat of happy endings, that a really fine and original work must be damaged in this way under pain of a serious decline in the managerial receipts? Managers apparently think so; but they are notoriously a timid race. A well-known German manager and dramatist seems even to have gone farther, and transformed this serious drama of English life into "a frivolous comedy of Parisian manners." In this degraded form, and under the title of "False Saints," "The Profligate," we are told, proved eminently acceptable to audiences in the Berlin theatre, which bears the honoured name of Lessing.

BISMARCK'S MEMOIRS.

Prince Bismarck has finished the first volume of his "Memoirs," which, however, scarcely brings him beyond the threshold of his public career. Prince Bismarck has decided that no part of the work is to be published during his lifetime. The fact is, that by a law which Prince Bismarck himself passed when he was persecuting the late Count Arnim, a Prussian Minister or Ambassador, is prohibited from publishing any documents whatever, which relate to public or official transactions, without the express permission of the Sovereign; the result being that Prince Bismarck would be obliged to submit his proof-sheets to the Emperor William for approval, a humiliation which the ex-Chancellor certainly would not endure, for his Majesty would be sure to cut out the most interesting and important passages.

THE PROGRESS OF IBSEN.

Ibsen's plays, a Vienna correspondent states, are becoming familiar on the Vienna stage, but the Burg theatre has been unlucky with the works of the Norwegian dramatist. It gave first "Der Volksfeind," which, though it was played admirably by the first-rate actors of the Burg, produced no effect. A few days ago another piece by Ibsen appeared on the play-bills, "The Feast of Solhang;" but the public was very much disappointed, and Ibsen's admirers still more so. The drama treats an old story of the fourteenth century in the unnatural and affected language of the popular poesies of those days. Love and hatred, guilt and expiation, poison and death, are brought before our eyes in rude fashion. On the German stage this kind of mediæval romanticism has long been abandoned, and the Vienna public is not of a disposition to allow such faded figures of imaginary men and women to come to life again.

THE COLUMBIAN EISTEDDFOD.

We learn that prizes of the total value of 6,000*l*. will be offered at the Eisteddfod to be held in connection with the Columbian Exhibition, in 1893, and that among those who have made up their minds to cross the Atlantic and take part in the competitions are the famous Dowlais Harmonic Choir.

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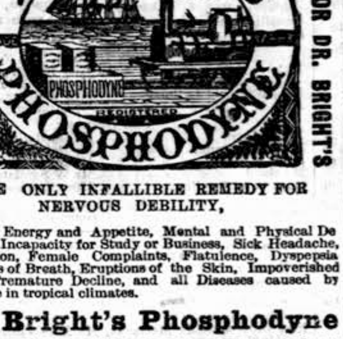

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